ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,114—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5381	L. H. Moule ...2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5143	W. A. Wheler ...9th "
B.I. BRITANIA	5525	J. L. Parfitt ...16th "
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ...23rd "
P.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ...30th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ...6th Nov.
P.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ...13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ...20th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheler ...27th "
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ...4th Dec.
P.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester, 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ...18th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews ...25th "

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4110	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 950	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 655

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and south America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis...	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Lidin	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMauteuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey, at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with LUGGAGE Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE & and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Husreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about 30th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 30th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. SINGAPORE ..... 11th October, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain N. OHNO, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 30th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st September, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAMPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHERINE—Phenol In 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, 7-8 and Rs. 34 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon,

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
111, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DRAWING, SURVEYING, MATHEMATICAL, INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S GUARANTEED GOODS.

BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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PEOPLE'S EDITION OF LORD TENNYSON'S WORKS.

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THE Flying Scotchman Golf Ball.
Rs. 8-8 a dozen; at
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
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H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
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WHICH CAN BE COMPARED

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KEMP'S PAPARIDINE.

THESE painful diseases are supposed by many to be incurable after a certain stage, and sufferers endure the intolerable pains of the paroxysms varied by the pangs of

SEMI-STARVATION

Year after Year.

Paparidine ACTS LIKE A CHARM, and is confidently offered to the Public as a Reliable Remedy, needing but a Trial to convince even the Sceptical of its value.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

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IF YOU HAVE A COUGH
WE OFFER A REMEDY.
KEMP'S PECTORAL
COUGH SYRUP

will effectually and promptly relieve the more distressing symptoms, dispersing the phlegm and removing the tightness of the chest.

A FEW REGULAR DOSES will, as a rule, COMPLETE THE CURE.

This medicine is really invaluable in Asthma on account of its beneficial action in easing the breathing.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS. It contains NO INJURIOUS INGREDIENT WHATEVER.

Re. 1 per Bottle.

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KEMP'S COD LIVER OIL AND COMBINATIONS.

PLAIN COD LIVER OIL. The FINEST Produced.
PHOSPHORIZED do. Strengthens the NERVOUS SYSTEM.
SAVOURY EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL. Is like Cream for Children and Invalids.
THE SAME with HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. Is of Great Value in WASTING Diseases.
THE SAME with LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME. Assists the formation of BONE TISSUE.

Price Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

The Oil sold under Messrs. KEMP'S LABEL is the finest produced in the NORWEGIAN FISHERIES, and, whilst retaining all its nourishing properties, is practically free from Taste and Smell.

THE EMULSIONS are made from the same fine grade of Oil, and are of the highest value to those who cannot readily assimilate the Plain Oil as the character of the latter is effectually disguised.

Messrs. KEMP'S PREPARATIONS are placed in Consumers's hands in MUCH FRESHER and SWEETER CONDITION than imported Goods, and this is a point of vital importance in connection with Medicines generally and even more so WITH COD LIVER OIL, etc.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

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of the Blood, whether Disease, hereditary scription, are positively taking "CLARKE'S the great Blood Purifier and clearing the be too highly recommended. Bezema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, whether Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED!
WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

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Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

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LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

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BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
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SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENTERTAINMENT.
FRERE FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL.
"PRINCE DIAMOND."
30TH SEPTEMBER, AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION Re. 1.
Children Half Price.
Tickets may be obtainable at the doors.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 1, Forbes Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To elect a member of Committee in place of Mr. T.A. Bland who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
2. To elect Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.
And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 20th October, both days inclusive.
By order of the Local Committee,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1897.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Tarnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.
Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS
"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."
Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
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HAVANNA CIGARS,
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41, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SECOND COOPER STREET, BHENDY BAZAAR.
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1897, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Saik Mahomed bin Shaik Kurim Gowlee, by virtue of the power of said given,to the mortgages in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th April 1895, the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about two hundred and seventeen and one-ninth square yards according to the collector's records, but by an actual admeasurement it is about one hundred and seventy-five and two-third square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2335, new No. 3886, old Survey No. 1183, and new survey No. 4545, together with the messuage, tenementor dwelling house, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 793, and Street Nos. 24 and 25, and 28 which all premises are situated in Bombay, on the north side of Second Cooper Street, Bhendy Bazaar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay,and are bounded on the east by the property of Ab ecia Hasonally, on the west by the property of Esmail Hubib, on the north by an open stone-wed channel and beyond it by the property of Bohra Mamed Allee, and on the south by the said Second Cooper Street, and were formerly and and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Cursetjee D. Shroff, Esq., Solicitor to the said Executers, at his office No. 13. Horaby Row, Fort, or to the junder signed.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH CARRIAGES AND ARAB HORSES.
Under instructions from the executors of the late Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Esq., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1897, at 1 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.
1 English brougham by Kesterton.
1 handsome landau by Messrs. Laurie abd Marner.
1 " vis-a-vis " " "
2 Arab horses and sets of harness.
1 " black mare
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th September, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road advertised to take place TO-DAY, is postponed until further notice.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods:—
AT 1-30 P.M.
1 handsome strong built vis a vis with a powerful grey Arab horse and a set of single harness.
1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 C. B. chesnut pony 13-3 5 years broken to saddle and harness.
1 bay waler gelding about 15 hands 6 years goes well in harness and saddle,
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 29th September, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 1694 BAGS OF RANGOON FINE-PARTS-VENA, HULVO, AND CHAPI-HULVO, RICE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant Messrs. MENSSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the undermentioned places and time the undermentioned goods, by order of Thucker Ookerda Dowji and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned persons:—
At 3 p.m. at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10.
On account and at the risk of Sha Narsev Ghella and Sha Passo Wagjee.
550 bags of Rangoon (Fine-parts- vena) rice—ex s. s. India.
On account and at the risk of Sha Veerjee Devjee.
500 bags of Rangoon (Fine-parts-vena) rice—ex s. s. India.
At 3-30 p.m. at Prince's Dock, E Shed.
On account and at the risk of Sha Veerjee Govind.
670 bags of Rangoon (Hulvo) rice—ex s. s. Muttra.
At 4 p.m. at Carnac Bunder in Khopra Godown, No. 23.
On account and at the risk of Thucker Anand Soorjee.
24 bags of Rangoon (Hulvo chapi) rice.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 29th September, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN FALKLAND ROAD, CROSS LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the second mortgagee, Khutrio Bechurdas Murlidhur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Currimbux bin Ally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of February, 1897, and subject to a charge of Rs. 5,500 and interest due at foot of the first mortgage of the property executed by the mortgagor in favour of Kadwa Hurruokchund Mehta, on the 4th day of September, 1896.
All that piece of Foras Government freehold ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Falkland Road, Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land nevenue under old Nos. 535, 546, new No. 14066, old survey No. 5, and new survey Nos. 5554-5570, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2248, Street No. 23, containing by admeasurement 268 and a half square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Falkland Road, Cross Lane, on west and north by the property of Meya Ahmed, and on the south by the property of Chandbai, widow of Cassim Nanoo, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alice Building, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" office, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture, such as complete drawing-room suites, elegant chiffoniers, cabinets, marble topped table teapoys, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double almyras, iron bedsteads, glassware, crockery, Singer's straight steerer, rubberwheel tricycle, cottage harmonium, new folding harmonium,letc.
The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining table, almyras, marble topped chest of drawers, dressing and washhand table, drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, bedsteads, cabinets, square piano, etc., the property of Messrs. EZEKIEL NISSAN and T. H. Forbes.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 547 of 1896.
Ardesir Bomanjee and others.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Jamsetjee Pallonjee & Bomanjee Pallonjee ...Defendants.
Notice is hereby given that by direction of Messrs. Byramjee Jamsetjee Nariman and Ratanda Ramanjee Dadachanjee, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will (unless the property be previously sold by private contract) offer the property mentioned below for sale by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, next the 2nd day of October, 1897, at 4 p.m.:—
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, for the said Receivers, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, or to the Auctioneers.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of Cawasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Fort containing by admeasurement 25 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by a public road or passage, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Fakeerjee Cowasjee Mistry, but now of Borah Ebrahimjee Sanasulin, on or towards the south by the said Cowasjee Subedar Street alias Bhoiwada Lane, on or towards the west by a public road or passage, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 311, 530, new No. 5283 D and 2503, old Survey Nos. 1184 and 9063, and the said messuage, and tenementthereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A. No. 1740, Street No. 52, Bhoiwada Lane, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of Fakeerjee Dadabhoy and others.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABULA TANK ROAD, AT MAZAGON.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy:—
All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 455, new No. 2393, old Survey No. 582, and new Survey No. 1021, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon or on some part thereof, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 5540 (1), 5540 (3), 5540 (4), and 5540 (5), and Street Nos. 30, 30B, 30C, 30D, and all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Babula Tank Road at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east partly by the Mazagon Road and partly by property of Dodhowji Mulji and Girdhar Dharamsey, on or towards the west and north by the property of the late Hyramjee Jeejeebhoy, and on or towards the south by the said Babula Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Administrator-General.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE TARDEO ROAD, OPPOSITE SUNKER SETT'S TEMPLE.
Under instructions from the Administrator-General,Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, viz.—
All that piece of land,admeasuring three hundred and forty-two square yards and eighthinths of another square yard or thereabouts, with the ground-floor and first-storied building standing and being thereon or on some part thereof, being a portion of the property known as Anjirbagh comprised in and demised by a certain indenture of lease dated the 6th day of October, 1888, expressed to be made between Bai Saheb Luxmibai, widow of Vinayekrao Juggonnath Sankersett, deceased, of the one part, and Buttonjee Bhicajee Karanjawala of the other part, and situate on the east side of Tardeo Road, also called Sloater Road, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with other plots, under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 106, 151, 207, 370, 388, new Nos. 13558, 13554, 13555, 13329, 13291, 13393, and 13395, old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey No. 7049, and bounded on or towards the east by land formerly belonging to Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and now of Dossabhoy Billimoria, on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, on or towards the north by property of Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla, and on or towards the south by property formerly belonging to Dr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, afterwards to Shamji Akbai, and now to Mr. Rugganath Mucoond.
The above property is held for the residue of a term of 93 years, commencing from the 6th day of October, 1888, less the last day thereof, at the yearly rent and subject to the covenant and conditions in a certain indenture of sub-lease of the 4th day of May, 1891, contained. A copy of this indenture of sub-lease may be inspected by intending purchasers before the date of sale at the office of the Auctioneers,or on the premises, at the time of sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auctio., at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Dr. Miss G. Butler, consisting of medical and other books, dressing case, wearing apparel, steel trunk, surgical instruments, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, gold watch and chain, coral necklace, spectacles, etc.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.
BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
of valuable household furniture,
also Paris made furniture,
victoria, horse, saddlery pneumatic bicycle,
the property of
MONSIEUR JOS. PELINSKI de BELTY.
French Consul
at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill
On SATURDAY 30th October 1897.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 29th September, 1897.

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NOTICES.

S. S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.
A MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the above Fund will be held in the Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee Girls' School, Parsee Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1897, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—
(1.) Selection of a site for the Statue.
(2.) To decide upon the final disposal of the Balance of the Fund.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
DHARAMSI MORARJI GOKULDAS,
HARKISONDAS NAROTAMDAS,
DARASHAW RUTTONJI CHICHGAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY.
OF ROCHESTER AND OLEAN, N. Y., U. S. A.
I HAVE THIS DAY resumed full charge of the Company's affairs and accordingly withdrawn the POWERS of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS on the 31st August last.
F. J. PARROTT,
Manager for India & the East.
Bombay, September 28th, 1897.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.
The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.
The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.
There are 2 Boilers 24' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.
Green's Patent Economiser.
One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.
The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 loandies of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.
Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 35, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897,
SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 139 OF 1894.
KOOLSOOMBIBI .....Plaintiff.
Versus.
(1) FATMABIBI, (2) HAWABIBI (3) COOTBOODIN bin AMIROODIN PATEL, (4) HAPPOOBIBI, (5) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin MAHOMED HOOSSEIN FALOBA, (6) RAEEBIBI, (7) FATMABIBI, (8) GOOLAM MOHIDIN bin PACHOODIN DOLARAY, (9) KHADUNBIBI, (10) ABDOOL RAHMAN bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (11) MAHAMOOD MOEYA bin GOOLAM MOHIDIN DOLARAY, (12) KHATOONBIBI, (13) ABDUL KADAR, (14) MAHOMED ISMAIL and (15) BIBANBIBI ..Defendants
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1897, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-seven square yards or thereabout, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 195, new No. 18200, old Survey No. 1424, and new Survey No. 4703, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Erskine Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6812 and Street Nos. 68 and 74 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the house of Kazee Sheriff Abdul Latiff Londay, on the West by the house of Nizamudin Patel, on the North by the public passage, and on the South by the Erskine Road aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, applicatien should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1897.
A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF MESSRS. STEPHENS AND SONS' STABLES.
BY mutual consent of Messrs. W. STEPHENS and F. M. STEPHENS the WHOLE of the PREMISES at Charni Road, now occupied by Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Veterinary Surgeons will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, at 4 P. M., at the premises.
The property consists of:—1892 square yards of Leasehold land held under a Lease for 99 years dated 8th December, 1864, at a monthly rent of Rupees 45, the Lease being renewable in perpetuity at the option of the Lessees on payment at each renewal of a fine of Rupees 1,000 and all expenses of fresh Lease and 1412 square yards of Leasehold land held under a Lease for 50 years from 1st January, 1890, at a monthly rent of Rupees 125 the lease being renewable for a further term of 50 years on payment of a fine of Rupees 50 and all expenses of the fresh Lease.
The Lessees are under each of the said Leases liable to payment of all taxes.
Two small plots of freehold land measuring 194 square yards and 127 square yards respectively.
Together with the Stables erected on the said several lands as the same are now occupied by Messrs. Stephens and Sons.
The owners reserve to themselves liberty to bid at the said sale.
Particulars and conditions of sale will be issued hereafter and copies will be obtainable on application from either of the Undersigned and from the Auctioneers.
The title deeds can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., and the property is open to view at any time between the hours of 8 and 10 A.M.—Dated 15th September, 1897.
CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. W. STEPHENS.
BROWN AND MOIR
Attorneys for Mr. F. M. STEPHENS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30,) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

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Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 4	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	53 11	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
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Rs. 120 per dozen.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO., Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

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G. TROST,
Manager.

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Bombay, 20th July 1897.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 30m. High water 0-42m., 6-40 .. Low water, 6-27m., 0-40a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Victoria Buildings, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports.
Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament.
Lecture on "Jesus Christ, the Mediator of Religion," by Rev. Ozanne, John Connon School, 6 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A lecture on "Jesus Christ, the Mediator of Religion" will be delivered, this evening at 6 o'clock in the John Connon School, by the Rev. J. D. Ozanne.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Bombay Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Library Hall of the University on Friday 1st October next at 5-15 p.m.

A RUNAWAY PATIENT FROM ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Charles Walford, a European, aged fifty-five years, who had been under treatment at the St. George's Hospital, suffering from fever, absconded from that institution on Monday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, dressed in hospital clothing.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 5-45 :—

Dance ..... Medi a val ..... Clen ton.
Masura ..... Lucerna ..... Hirsh.
Reminiscences of Lawrence Kohle ..... Godfrey.
Polka ..... Sunshine and Rain ..... Blumenthal.
Polka ..... Scotland's Pride ..... Godfrey.
Valse ..... Belle Amie ..... Meissler.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

"RISALDAR SAYADULLAKHAN.—A correspondent writes :—In consequence of a rumour spread in the Bombay Presidency, that this young Native officer (who was formerly A.-D.-C. and is still Honorary A.-D.-C. to his Excellency the Governor, and who was most prominent at all the functions at Government house) died at Saskin, where he proceeded with his regiment the D. C. O. (1st Bombay Lancers), in May last, I would ask you to state that he was indisposed on his return to India, but is now doing well. He arrived in Bombay on Monday from Neemuch on short leave, and is residing at Cumballa Hill. It will be pleasing to his numerous friends in Bombay to know that he has received a decoration for valuable services at Suakin.

BURGLARIES AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.—Vinayak Babaji, residing at Kota's Wady, Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that some time during Sunday night his house was broken into, an entrance having been effected through a window by removing one of the wooden bars and, a wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 212, was stolen therefrom. The box was subsequently found in the compound at the back of the house broken open and its contents missing.—Another burglary has been reported by Syrel, a woman, whose house at Girgaum Back Road was broken into on Saturday night, an entrance having been effected through the back door by wrenching the lock off the staple and a wooden box, containing wearing apparel, silver ornaments, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 88, was stolen.

THANA NEWS.—A correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—It is stated, that Seth Kala Joowa Thakar, of Matana, commenced distributing country-made cakes of coarse rice and onions to the poor and destitute people of the distressed villages in the Bassein Taluka, from the 15th instant. Babajee Dnaikjee Rao Deshmookh, of Nihadi (a village situate at the foot of Nanay Ghaut, Layadhari Ranges), has opened a poor house, where he feeds the wild tribes on account of the present scarcity of food-grains in the Moorbad Taluka.—Mr. Balvant Chimajee, Deputy Accountant, Thana, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar at Bhewndi, in place of Mr. Dattajee Sukharam Deshpandy, who proceeds on leave on private affairs.—Mr. Wamon Mahadeo Bodas, Acting Deputy Registrar, High Court, Bombay, will succeed Mr. L. G. Farnandez, First Class, Subordinate Judge, Thana, when the latter goes to Poona on special duty under the Deccan Agricultural Relief Act; Mr. Tookaram Vithojee, Police Inspector, Thana, is transferred to Kolaba and succeeded by Mr. Ramchandar Ghanasham. Mr. Shaikh Ibram Ali Mukadam, Police Inspector, Kalyan, is promoted to 4th Grade Inspector, in the Thana District.—The second and third grade Public Service examinations are now being held in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy English High School. Fifty students of the fifth standard and one hundred and sixty-nine of the sixth have appeared before the Public Service Examination Committee at Thana.

CHARGE OF STEALING VOUCHERS.—Before Mr. P. H. Fatar, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bachoorji Hormusji Chapkhanawala charged Dhunjishaw Framji Chinoy with stealing certain papers and documents relating to a matter pending in a Court of law. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, with Mr. K. K. Suntook, pleader, prosecuted, while Mr. Crawford solicitor, and Mr. S.B. Kapadia, pleader, defended. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader watched the proceedings on behalf of Bhaibabooji, agent of the Amicus Pauperum Life Assurance and Marriage Provident Fund Association. The complaint was that the complainant had entrusted accused with certain documents for the purpose of prosecuting his claim against the Association. Accused advised complainant to settle the matter as the association would pay him Rs. 1,000. The offer being declined, accused told him that in that case he would not get back the papers relating to the claim from the solicitor's office, where they had been lodged. He called for papers from Mr. Hamming, the solicitor, who replied that the papers were stolen by accused. When Mr. Hamming threatened to prosecute in police court, he had returned him some of the papers. There were also some other important papers in accused's possession. In cross-examination the complainant admitted having taken these proceedings against accused after the latter had filed a suit against him for the recovery of Rs. 140 in the Court of Small Causes. The matter stands adjourned.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS IN GUJERATI.—A recent publication in Gujerati, which is sure to draw many readers, is a translation of the Arabian Nights Entertainments by the late Mr. Jahangir Bajonjee Karani. The book is originally published in two volumes with excellent illustrations, the first of which appeared in June 1889, and the second in 1891. So rapidly did the demand for the work increase that a second edition had to be published immediately after the publication of the second volume. Mr. Jehangir Karani commenced the publication of the book in 1887 in a monthly magazine, called the "Dnyanvardhak." The excellence of the diction and the raciness and vigour with which the stories were rendered into Gujerati attracted considerable attention; and as a very long time would have been required to complete them in a monthly magazine, Mr. Jehangir was induced by many friends to publish them in book-form. The publication proved a success far beyond the best anticipations of the translator, and secured a wide circle of readers. Mr. Jahangir Karani fell a victim to the plague in Bombay on 4th February last; and his son Mr. Manekshah, has just published the third edition of the work in one volume, with many additions and improvements, at a moderate price, with a portrait and biography of his deceased father. A curious incident in connection with this third edition is that it gives a preface for it, written by the deceased several months previous to his death. The third edition forms a large compact volume of over 600 pages, and is sure to find many thousands of Gujerati readers.

A DARING HUSBAND FINED FOR BRINGING A FALSE CHARGE.—Mr. Lalubhai Govardhenda, the City Magistrate of Belgaum disposed of last week the case in which Venkya Chimanji had charged Bhairu son Ningappa with having enticed away his wife Khachibai. Mr. Ravji Khote, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gururao Nargund, High Court pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was as follows. Complainant and his wife were living together in harmony, and the accused, who was on visiting terms with the family, came one Sunday night, about 10 o'clock, in the absence of the husband, when young Kachibai was cleaning rice in company of her mother-in-law and sister-in-law and a woman of the name of Yellobai. A lamp was burning in the room. The accused gently whispered something in her ears, and asked if she would go with him for a walk, and obeying the magic influence of this little talk directly she followed him out of the house. The young woman was told so say that the accused foreibly took her to another village—and had to admit at the same time—that he walked in front of her, and she followed him like a mesmerised lamb through the streets lighted by municipal lamps, passed by several shops and the police station at the gate of the Fort, till they reached the Kudachi village. There they went into lodgings with a family for two days but that she was closely watched, was prisoner and could neither scream nor complain to anyone, that after this he took her to Lulebhavi village, she following him in the same old fashion and there they lived together for eight days. Their next move was backbone to Belgaum, where the accused took her to his own house, where he lived with his wife, mother, sister, etc., that they were all very kind to her for over a fortnight and she had all she wanted except the liberty to scream or to run away to her dear husband. The loving husband took no notice of this compulsory elopement, till one afternoon, passing on his way, he found his wife sitting in the accused's house, rushed inside and heroically dragged her out, instead of taking her home made her over to her mother's custody and coolly lodged a complaint the next day before the magistrate. The defence were liable to show that besides a good deal of personal ill-feeling which the complainant bore towards the accused, both were members of rival factions in the caste. The husband had deserted young Khachibai three years ago, a deed of separation was executed, and he had married again eighteen months ago; that Kachibai had since been living by herself in a hired house belonging to the accused's elder brother, and that the charge against the accused was entirely a concocted one. The magistrate, after carefully shifting the evidence in the case discharged the accused, and fined the complainant (the husband) Rs. 30 for having brought a false charge against him.

THE SHOOTING CATASTROPHE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. R. Hamilton further heard the charge of a rash and negligent act preferred against Ladu Govind, a gunsmith in the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, in that a child, named Shripat Ganoo, was alleged to have been shot dead, on the 24th instant, at Fanaswady, by a walking-stick gun in possession of the accused accidentally going off. From the evidence of a widow named Mamabai, it appeared that when she was at the water-tap she saw Sittabai, the deceased child's mother, washing clothes. She heard as if "Phut Karun phutli" (something burst with a noise). The woman was asked to explain the expression, and to say if she meant that she heard the report of a gun or heard a gun discharged, but all she had to say was *Phut Karun Phutli*.

Mr. Charles Windsor, assistant in the Army and Navy Stores, deposed that accused was a gunsmith in the stores. He was allowed sometimes, when there was a pressure of work, to take home things for repair. There was also another gunsmith in the stores. The walking-stick gun, now before the court, belonged to the stores, and was given to the accused for the purposes of repairs. Accused took it home. About noon on the 24th instant, Inspector Barker went to him, and they then went to accused's house. Accused was not at home, but the gun was standing in a corner which was shown to witness then. He also found some gun-barrels. Witness next went to Abdul Rahiman Street and found accused in Mahomedaly's shop. On the previous day accused had told witness that he would be at work in that shop. He found accused coming towards him with a bundle of something like wire. The police arrested him.

Mr. T. R. Lawrence, manager, gun department, Army and Navy Stores, in his evidence, said that, he never allowed accused to take in his possession loaded cartridges. He was never given bullets, but was allowed to take empty cartridge. The bullet found entering was taken by accused; it must have been stolen. The bullet found in the body of the child bore distinct marks of its having been fired from a revolver. Most revolvers were rifles, and the bullet indicated rifle marks. The bullet was of special size for a revolver, and had it passed through the gun the bullet-hole would have been much expanded. The expansion would have been only sufficient for the rifle. The scorings which appeared straight on the bullet were those of the impact, while those on the incline were undoubtedly rifle ones. Looking at the marks on the bullet with a magnifying glass, witness said the rifle marks on it seemed to be gun-like distinct. Police Inspector Barker next gave evidence as to the police enquiries in the matter. It being past 5 o'clock, the case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A QUARREL UP A TODDY-TREE ENDING IN MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. JAIRAM DAJI.

The accused appealed from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Surat, who, on the 6th instant, found him guilty of the murder of Dosabhoy Jivajee, and sentenced him to death. Mr. R. V. Desai appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, represented the Crown.

The accused, a tapper of toddy trees, was charged with having caused the death of Dosabhoy Jivajee, also a tapper, by striking him with a chopper repeatedly at Singanpur, in the district of Surat, on the 23rd August last. It appeared that the accused and the deceased were tapping the toddy trees belonging to a Parsee, when the deceased, finding the tree he was tapping not properly tapped that morning, asked who had tapped it. The accused said he had done it. The deceased reprimanded him as a person who did not know the art of tapping, though he was initiated into it six years since. A quarrel arose and the accused, coming down the tree he was tapping, climbed up the one the deceased was tapping, and there continued the quarrel. One Makan, another tapper, desired the two to come down and cease quarrelling. One Ratanjee, who was passing by at the time, also desired both of them to come down and continue the quarrel if they liked. The accused, however, coming down, sharpened his chopper and rushed upon the deceased. The latter ran away, but the accused pursued him and overtook him at a distance of twenty paces, and gave him two stabs on the back of the neck. The deceased ran further, but was again overtaken and given a stab on the right cheek. The deceased again ran a short distance, but became giddy and fell down. The accused went up to him and gave him two more stabs on the throat. Makan seized the accused after he had given the first two stabs, but left him alone when the accused desired him to do so, as he apprehended injury to himself. Makan went to the village and informed the police of the occurrence. The dead body of the deceased was found in the field with seven wounds. The accused's plea before the committing Magistrate was that the deceased used foul language, and pulled him by his legs when he was on the tree, and gave him two or three blows with his fist on his back; but there was no evidence whatever to prove this allegation. The Sessions Judge thought the murder was a very cruel one, and he saw no extenuating circumstances. The accused was sentenced to death.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, after hearing the pleaders, said: This case has been very succinctly tried by the Sessions Judge, who should have properly examined the accused, and obtained from him his explanation of what took place. This was the more important since the Sessions Judge tells the jury that there was nothing to reduce the offence to culpable homicide, except the unsupported statements of the accused now retracted. It does not, however, appear that the statement was retracted as a whole, and if it was the explanation of the accused should have been put in its place. The Sessions Judge certainly ought to have placed the evidence of Makan upon this point before the jury, along with any explanation that the accused made, and left it to them to form their own opinions as to whether the offence was murder or culpable homicide. On a review, however, of the whole case, assisted as we now are by the statement of the accused made in his petition of appeal, we can come to no other conclusion than that the offence was murder. The accused and the deceased were tappers, and the deceased merely complained of the way in which the accused had tapped in the morning the tree on which he (the deceased) was then working. According to the only eye-witness the accused on this threatened the deceased, came down from his tree, ascended the tree of the deceased, and there was a quarrel then between them. The witness does not say whether any blows were there exchanged, he told them to come down and not squabble. They did so. He and the deceased then were walking away, when the accused ran up and struck the deceased twice on the back of the neck with his sickle. He seized the accused, but the accused aimed a blow at him so he let him go. Accused then ran after the deceased, who had gone on about 12 paces, struck him again with the sickle, and then, as he was on the ground, struck him two more blows on the neck. The witness ran to the village. Accused must then have inflicted two more wounds as seven wounds were found on the body of the deceased. The deceased died at once from the wounds. The accused admits all the above acts, only he says that the deceased abused him and ascended his tree and hit him with his fist and pulled his feet, and after they had come down from the tree hit him again with his fist, two or three times on the back. He admits that he ran after the deceased to attack him with the sickle. In the face of the positive evidence of Makan we cannot accept the story of the accused as true. The accused was, therefore, throughout the aggressor, and the slight reprimand of the deceased was no excuse for the conduct of the accused in ascending the tree of the deceased and quarrelling with him. The attack on the deceased, as he was quietly walking away, was entirely without any provocation, and the act of the accused in thus killing the deceased was murder of a very determined and brutal nature. We confirm the sentence. The Government in a case like this is the only authority to consider whether or not the prerogative of mercy should be exercised.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th September 1897.

1. There will be drill daily in the Riding School, at 7 a.m.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 30th instant, from 6 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

IN one of our Southern Courts the other day a profound limb of the law was doing his level best to establish the soundness of an impossible proposition. "The Court is not with you," said the Judge. "Then," replied the Barrister grandiloquently, "I have in vain studied law for the last twenty years." The Court is with you in that" was the smiling retort.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN proceeds Home on four month's leave the middle of next month. Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Financial Commissioner, Punjab, will act.

THE last mail brought news of the death of Mr. Archibald Campbell Carlleyle, formerly Assistant in the Archæological Survey of India. Mr. Carlleyle's name will be remembered by all students of Indian archæology as that of an ingenious and indefatigable investigator.

MR. L. M. THORNTON, Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, vacates that appointment in November on the expiry of three years' tenure of office. Mr H. Luson, formerly Under Secretary in the Department, and now in the Bengal Secretariat, will succeed him.

No. 11 British Field Hospital, mobilised at Lucknow, is to proceed from that station to Kohat on the 30th September. The following officers of the Army Medical Staff are posted to the Hospital for Field service :—Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Carter, in Medical Charge, and Surgeon-Captains Trotter, Withers and Morphew.

TWENTY-TWO additional mules are to be supplied on loan to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, the present complement of fifty not being sufficient to cope with the heavy work.

THE following officers of the Survey Department have been deputed to duty with the Frontier Force :—Brevet-Major W. J. Bythell, from No. 17 Party to Mohmand Detachment; Captain C. L. Robertson, R. E., from No. 18 Party to Malakhand Detachment; and Lieutenant F. W. Pirrie, S. C., from No. 15 Party to the Tochi Valley Detachment.

TEMPORARY promotions made to meet the requirements of mobilisation under the rules for the formation of depots of Native Cavalry and Infantry are to be absorbed as soon as vacancies occur after return of the regiments from field service, and not on the occurrence of the first vacancy, in the class to which they may belong.

THE business of that temporary branch of the Imperial Secretariat which has been dealing with the famine will be wound up by the time that the Government of India leaves Simla for the plains, and Mr. T. W. Holderness, the Scarcity Secretary, will then terminate his engagement with the Government of India.

ACCORDING to a Fort Lockhart correspondent the Chumpkani of North Kurran have risen. The fact is of no great importance so far as the number or strength of the trible is concerned, but it is a further illustration of the unusual extent to which the excitement on the border has spread; for according to Bellew the Champkani are usually considered "a quiet, inoffensive and industrious people, and distinguished as the only tribe in these parts not given to feudal fights and highway robbery."

THERE will be a good deal of survey work to be done during the operations in the Afridi country, for no European has been in the country, since Captain L. H. E. Tucker, in 1872, made a hurried trip via the Bara Valley to the eastern portion of the plateau. Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, R. E., will have charge of the survey parties, the departmental officers with him being Lieutenant-Colonel Wohab, if he should return from leave in time; Major Bythell, now with the Mohmand Field Force; and Captain C. L. Robertson. Some officers drawn from native regiments are also likely to be employed, as the Survey of India Department has so much civil work on hand that it cannot find enough men for operations across the frontier.

THE Talukdars of Oudh have invited the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces to an entertainment with they propose to give as a mark of public appreciation of the course of Sir *Antony* MacDonnells administration during the troublous times of the past twelvemonth. The invitation in conveyed in terms which will make the event significant as an expression of loyalty and satisfaction on the part of the leaders of native society in these Provinces and if the Lieutenant-Governor accepts, as we believe is his intention, the entertainment will come on in Lucknow some time in December.

THE undermentioned medical officers have been detailed for duty with field hospitals attached to the 2nd and 3rd Malakhand Reserve Brigades. No. 23 British Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major C. J. Addison, Surgeon-Captain E. W. Slayter, Surgeon-Captain H. W. K. Read, and Surgeon-Captain P. C. Lewis, of the A.M.S. No. 24 British Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major J. R. Yawidi, Surgeon-Major W. E. Berryman, Surgeon-Captain R. F. E. Austin, and Surgeon-Captain N. Marder, of the A.M.S. No. 62 Native Field Hospital—Surgeon-Major C. F. Willes, Surgeon-Captain C. T. Hudson, Surgeon-Captain H. Bennet, and Surgeon-Captain R. H. Price, of the I.M.S. No. 63 Native Field Hospital—Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Barren, Surgeon-Captain V. B. Bennett, Surgeon-Lieutenant A. Hooton, and Surgeon-Lieutenant H. A. Knapton—of the I.M.S. No. 46 Native Field Hospital-Surgeon-Captain H. F. Cleveland, I.M.S.

THE *Indian Planter's Gazette* writes :—The decision of the Indian Government that no rifles, sighted for more than 300 yards, are to be imported into India will cause some inconvenience in Birmingham, although it is a wise move. The Border tribes are, it is true, pretty well acquainted with the mechanism of modern rifles, but they are not very likely to be able to re-sight them. It is a process which requires the use of very delicate machinery, if the sighting is to be at all accurate, and if it is not accurate the rifle is deprived of more than half its power.

THE Manager, North-Western Railway, has just issued a set of rules with a view to ensuring the better sanitation of railway premises. At Lahore, Rawalpindi, Sharanpur, Sukkur and Multan, Sanitary Committees will be appointed, consisting of twelve members, viz., the Civil Surgeon, Executive Engineer, District Traffic and District Locomotive Superintendents, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Station Master, Locomotive Foreman, a member to be elected by the Locomotive employes, and four members appointed by the Manager. At thirty other stations of less importance, the committees will be smaller, consisting of more subordinate railway officials. Detailed instructions are prescribed as to the duties and responsibilities of these newly constituted committees. This novel departure of Colonel Brackenbury's, in addition to interesting local employes in sanitation, should be the means of instituting many valuable reforms. In places like Lahore and Rawalpindi, the railway occupies quite a township, and it is only proper that the residents should have even this limited privilege of self-government.

THE Government of India, have just issued their Resolution on the report of the Survey Department for the year 1895-96. As the period dealt with closed on September 30th, 1896, it may well be asked if this delay of a twelve month in the presentation and review of a report cannot be avoided. It appears that the aggregate area surveyed was about half of that in the previous year, this decrease being entirely due to the smaller amount of geographical reconnairsance. The most interesting point in the Resolution is a statement that in Baluchistan a beginning was made with the principal longitudinal series which, starting from the Great Industeries, is to be pushed westwards through Baluchistan. This series, it is said, will afford a sound and accurate foundation for the work already executed in Baluchistan and Mekran and will eventually, it is hoped, from the basis of a triangulation which will link up the trigonometrical systems of Asia and Europe. During the year the telegraphic determination of the differences of longitude between Karachi and Greenwich was completed: this was a work of the high est importance as providing a final datum for Indian longitudes. The final result was to increase the error which had been already suspected in the accepted longitude of Madras by about 150 yards. The difficulties connected with this scientific investigation were very great, and the Survey Department is to be congratulated on the success gained.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND EURASIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE FUTURE OF THE DOMICILED ANGLO-INDIAN.

IN moving a resolution of thanks to Dr. Wallace for his work in England on behalf of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, Mr. M. T. Carrol, at the Town Hall meeting, on Monday night, said :—

Please note that I am not in the least a pessimist, nor do I wish any one here to be influenced in any degree in such a direction by what I say. My idea is to lay bare a few well-known evils in the life of our community, to indicate the certain irremediable results which must attend a continuance thereof, and to suggest practical common sense remedies which, if honestly carried out, will, it is believed, not only procure for us our legitimate rights and privileges and bring fruition to our hopes, but will develope that true character of manhood and womanhood, unity and straightforwardness which will give dignity to, perfection in, and real affection for our daily common duties, be they ever so humble, and thus mould us as a community to be most useful to our country and a powerful loyal power to our Government.

That Anglo-Indians in a wide sense are not only not a failure but very distinctly a success, is amply testified to by the fact—not sufficiently noticed or remembered—that in every responsible office under Government Anglo-Indians are conspicuously employed and trusted. For example, in all the important departments in Government requiring intelligence, honesty, and trustworthiness, such as the Telegraph, the Customs, the Secretariats, the Forest Revenue, and Trigonometrical Surveys, the Anglo-Indians are fully in evidence, particularly in the higher situations of trust, and in quite the majority of those it will be found on enquiry, that they have so succeeded, despite most serious disadvantages, without any back-door influence or favour, and solely by individual merit, keen intelligence, and faithful smart work. Now, every nationality on earth is earnestly proud of its existence as a community, even the poorest and the weakest, and the individuals are proud of belonging to their respective nationalities, and very rightly so.

The Anglo-Indian seems to me to be the only notorious exception! Too often alas, he is ashamed of his nationality, and disowns his connection with it. I have even seen cases where they were ashamed to acknowledge or own their parents! It is this apotheosis of snobbery and cowardice which has done more to hurt our character and prejudice our very existence than anything else I know of. As an inspiration, and as helping correctly to estimate the position of our community, I wish to recall a few names of well-known Anglo-Indians who have splendidly succeeded in India with the conviction, that if their success is properly realized and *kept well* before our people by means of a reliable register regularly added to, it will brace us up to earnest interest in, and eager proud identification with the people who produce such examples, and with their cause, which cannot but result in purer, higher and more united aspirations and plans, and in more helpful and useful work for ourselves and our country.

Let us, therefore, take heart as individuals, as well as collectively, and *look up at our successes* and their true source, and keep on daily remembering that we belong to the Anglo-Indian community, and feel through and through our being a rational, reasonable pride in our community. We often have it rather contemptuously cast into our teeth that the Anglo-Indian is a miserable sneak, liar, loafer, hypocrite, parasite, and other such dreadful characters. Allowing this to be true of a portion of the poorest and most helpless section, and possibly of others, allow me to say—and I dare *to say* it unhesitatingly and emphatically—that I have found out by careful observation in my travels through Australia, Tasmania, Italy, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland, that the Anglo-Indians have not by any means the monopoly of these vices, nor have they even proportionately the greatest share. When the temptation comes to us to disown our nationality, let us remember that by giving in we are but adding another blow to our own disgrace and disintegration. Let us rather remember the grand men of the community! All these are Anglo Indians! Look around us, and see in every branch of Governmental and Commercial life throughout the country, members of our community doing well, honoured and respected by Europeans and Natives, and being inspired thereby, let us get to be proud of our own society and only all their interests, and work, work, work like honest men and women to succour and raise our needier brethren from poverty and disgrace, and so remove one of the most powerful hinderances to our advancement.

To remedy the evils in our midst, I now briefly suggest :—(a) That we do all we can to induce Government to give facilities for raising Anglo-Indian regiments for our sons (particularly for those incapable of other work); (b) That we raise technical and commercial schools where our boys and girls will be thoroughly *trained* and fitted to earn in the best possible manner their daily food, and in short while many of them may become wealthy exporters; (c) To provide higher education (as has so lavishly been done by Government for our Native brothers) to help those who possess the necessary ability and capability to acquire the highest and best education, so as to fit them to be authors, teachers, professors, and leaders in every profession or walk of life; (d) To carry out a practical businesslike scheme of colonization in, or out of India (the latter more likely of success) such as all have seen successfully attempted in the Murray River Settlements in South Australia; (e) Last, in order but first, in importance, to do all in our power with the help of God—to give our children a true, religious, moral training, and so preclude the possibility of the horrible annual product—wholesale—from the present system of education in India—of "educated devils," with University labels, but without a moral backbone or practical ability to earn a day's food. To successfully carry out these or any other remedies that may be suggested means, a first of all, a real personal identification with the community and all its interests, and *not patronage*. We must each one think out earnestly a *purpose* in this connection and make it our own, then get *pluck* (a clear conscience towards God and man) to own this purpose and attend to it through thick and thin, with the best *perseverence* to keep on at this purpose with pluck, and then surely shall reward come. A few faithful Anglo-Indians have been quietly but faithfully and doggedly working for the best interests of the community for 17 or 18 years. They have succeeded in many things, and considering the fearful odds have done well on the whole. They are now stronger, keener, and better fitted than ever in plan, tact, organization, and influence, and *they are determined to succeed*: in fact in several important points have already succeeded. They need your help—brother Anglo-Indian, the opportunity is here given you of sharing in this noble work and its certain glorious results. What will you do? Will you lace keep back and sneak in later on to share the rewards, or will you at once put aside your false pride, prejudice, and indifference, and manfully throw yourself into the fight and give all the help you can in this righteous struggle for justice and brotherhood?

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Bruce Mitchell, engineer, of Mahaluxmi, Bombay, for improvements in fibre extracting machines. Henry Allan Moss, executive engineer, Public Works Department of India, and general superintendent of the Government workshop, Madras, of Peters-road, Royapettah, Madras, for improvements in roller bearings. Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, of Ahmedabad, in the Bombay presidency, and Charles Ainslie Russell Crommatin, traffic manager, of Bombay, for an improved system of controlling the working of trains. John Metge Ewen mechanical engineer of No. 1123, "The Rookery," Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A., for window lights and prismatic glass for windows, for vault and canopy lights and prismatic glass for vaults and canopies for basement lights, and methods and means for lighting basements, for electro-glazing for joining glass, tiles, and the like, for means and devices for joining prism lights together to form prism plates, for methods of mounting paving tiles and vault lights, for devices for mechanically framing window lights, tile sections and the like for prismatic window plates for increasing the illumination of an apartment by natural light, for combining mechanical and electro-glazing methods of mounting or framing prism lights and tiles together for prismatic window lights and plates with irregular prisms for directing the light as required into the apartment, for prismatic canopies for windows for combining ornamental and prism lights and plates for windows. Carl Orthlieb and Bernhard Greiff, trade millers and engineers, of Kemendine, Rangoon, for producing coal or coke out of paddy husk. Raphael Schwarzwald, merchants of Gose Bleichen, 33, Hamburg, Germany, for improved methods of or process for manufacturing leather articles plated with India rubber. Juan Cravari, doctor in medicine and pharmacy, of the city of Buenos-Aires, Argentine, for improvements in the manufacture of matches. Joseph Desmaroux, engineer, of 135, rue d'Alesia, Paris for an improved apparatus for sterilizing water.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. F. MASSY, S.C., Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullunder Division, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave, and is expected early next month.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anæmia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart? Use BURNHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

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THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, Captain A S Houstoun, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, experienced fine part of the voyage monsoon weather. The steam Company's steamer Scindia, Captain J. H. Stafford, a high reached this port, yesterday, met with light variable winds, calm, smooth sea and occasional rain. The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, Captain A McAllister, which came in harbour, on Monday evening, from Akyab via Colombo, had moderate to strong winds. The steamer Golamin, Captain J W Learmouth, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Calcutta, experienced fine and showery weather.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY.

THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometer readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·738	NW	11	93·0	71·1	74	...	15·68	−0·07
Simla	29·75	W	2	69·1	53·3	66	...	13·38	+0·10
Delhi	29·75	W	3	87·	73·9	73	...	20·16	−3·87
Agra	29·79	SW	2	90·3	73·9	82	...	34·25	+7·95
Cawnpore	29·81	SW	1	89·4	70·1	81	0·27	29·26	...
Allahabad	29·86	W	3	92·1	77·3	83	0·22	41·60	+5·72
Jhansi	29·81	SW	1	91·4	76·2	78	...	21·4	−11·97
Jacobabad	29·75	Calm	1	103·4	73·1	76	...	4·00	+1·51
Karachi	29·87	SSE	5	91·3	80·0	76	...	11·30	+5·72
Jaypore	29·83	N	1	94·1	71·0	72	...	15·28	−11·1
Ajmere	29·80	W	2	90·9	74·6	81	...	21·71	+2·00
Deesa	29·83	SE	6	92·8	75·5	91	0·80	29·32	−5·15
Ahmedabad	29·85	Calm	2	92·2	75·6	86	...	29·97	...
Bhuj	29·89	SW	6	89·4	76·9	84	...	12·92	−0·57
Rajkot	29·88	SW	4	89·4	74·7	81	0·17	28·93	+1·94
Ghadeehi	29·86	SSW	6	91·4	74·8	87	0·04	18·48	...
Veraval	29·82	SSE	6	85·1	78·8	90	0·01	18·47	...
Neemuch	29·87	N.W	3	86·2	70·7	70	0·24	27·85	−2·10
Indore	29·86	NE	1	89·7	71·1	79	0·32	30·41	−0·93
Sanawar	29·85	N.N.E	8	87·5	73·1	85	...	38·85	+5·10
Jubbulpore	29·86	W	1	90·4	73·4	8	...	46·48	−1·91
Hoshangabad	29·88	Calm	1	93·	74·7	93	...	48·40	−2·90
Nagpur	29·85	W	1	90·2	74·6	93	...	54·38	−1·20
Chanda	29·86	Calm	3	89·6	76·1	82	...	51·92	−11·32
Jalgaon	29·85	Calm	1	92·2	69·1	81	...	35·73	−7·72
Akola	29·85	NW	10	91·4	74·2	86	0·29	22·83	−7·58
Surat	29·85	Calm	3	90·2	75·3	89	...	54·66	−8·38
Malegaon	29·85	Calm	3	84·9	74·1	89	0·04	45·52	−1·63
Bombay	29·88

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With Portrait of His Highness

RASULKHANJI,

NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

AN advance of ⅛th per cent. took place in Consols in London yesterday, at 111 5-8; but French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 103; Paris Exchange on London having been a centime lower, at Rs. 25·19. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged in London at 117½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up ⅛th to 2⅜ per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 2 ⅛ per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London declined ¼d, say to 26⅛d, per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¾ cent. cheaper at 56 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. higher, at 5·85 1-8 dollars. 3¾ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th lower in London, at £62 9-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3 15-32d. per rupee.

White Delhi wheat was quoted in London yesterday at 34⅛s. for 492 lbs. c. i. f., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment to Hull. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 43½s. for 416 lbs. sellers via the Canal, September-October shipment to Havre, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 35½s. for 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, September-October shipment to Dunkirk, market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, including 300 East Indians. The spot price of Mid-Americans remained at 3 15-16d. but Arrivals were 1-16d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 41-64d. for September-October deliveries, and 3 15-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-8 cent, took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 6 5-8 cents. per lb.; and futures were 8 points lower for December, and 7 points down for March at 6·28 cents, and 6·41 cents, respectively. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 62·000 bales, and the arrivals of new Cotton this season now shone the following comparison week these in the two preceding years of the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	62,000	58,000	54,000
Two days' Receipts	100,000	96,000	83,000
Since 1st September	630,000	810,000	382,000

Here, there has been very little doing to-day in ready Cotton; but prices remain fairly steady. In the new crop "Fully Good" Bengals, for January delivery, have been done at Rs. 145; and there are buyers of Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 185 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—No change to speak of is reported in there markets and arrivals are upon a small scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	338 bales.
Rapeseed	3,858 cwts.
Gingelly seed	536 "
Castorseed	3,708 "
Rice	7,786 "

FREIGHTS. The market is firmer in tone; but no fresh business of importance has been done to-day to test prices, which, meantime are quite as before, well a hardening tendency.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was an entire absence of Merchant's Bills, and Banks being unable to obtain cover, rates receded until 1s. 3½d. was touched, though the enquiry for the Bank media of remittance throughout the day has been but on a limited scale; the market closing meantime as follows:

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 19-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 11-16d.	"
Francs "	1·55½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has remained firm in tone to-day and 3½ per cents. have reached 97 for Money and the Settlement, with the October account quoted at 96 15-16, those being the closing rates.

SHARES.—Prices have continued to fluctuate and show in general a tendency to favour buyers.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September 1897, on 1,57?3? Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	1,56,000	4,000	2,70,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	93	2	161
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,20,766	15,44,769	45,132	25,10,667
Total for 9 weeks	10,30,766	17,00,769	49,132	27,80,667
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,14,777	1,58,090	6,855	3,09,722
Per mile of Ry. do.	87	94	4	185
Total to corresponding date do.	11,47,893	13,60,000	59,227	25,08,120

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 39,722
Increase to date ..... " 2,72,547

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	99,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	214	191	9	414
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	7,27,391	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 9 weeks	8,26,391	11,66,347	45,580	20,38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	105,851	1,40,405	6,257	2,52,633
Per mile of Ry do.	230	304	14	548
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,630	10,06,581	36,268	18,71,479

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 61,653
Increase to date ..... " 1,65,839

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	100	..	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,581	769	11	3,361

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 203
Decrease to date ..... " 582

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 11th Sept. 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	44,950	35,044	8 906	...	83,931	...
Goods	44,160	53,001	...	8,511	1,82,254	...
Other earnings	3,809	3,879	...	10	...	812
Total for week	93,279	92,924	355	...	...	...
Aggregate	11,38,734	8,73,301	..	...	2,65,433	...

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form

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OF THE

PROSECUTION

OF THE

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At the

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

RYAN—September 28, Margaret Ryan, relict of the late William Ryan. Funeral will leave the G. I. P. Railway quarters, Frere Road, at 8 a.m., arriving Sewri Cemetery 9 a.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALBY—September 13, at Rawalpindi, the wife of W. R. Dalby, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.
MANSFIELD—September 17, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.
MANNERS-SMITH—September 21, at Srinagar, the wife of Captain J. Manners-Smith, I. S. C., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FRASER—September 18, at Dalhousie (Punjab, India), Laura Emily, widow of Lionel V. Fraser, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Government Telegraphs.
WILSON—September 21, at Dinapore, William Wilson, late Civil Surgeon of Bogra, after a long and painful illness, aged 66 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1897.

WE publish in another column an important letter from the Secretary to Government to the President of the Municipality setting forth a scheme, formulated by the Governor-in-Council with the assistance of officers of special experience, for "expeditiously carrying out the improvement of the City of Bombay." The letter recalls Lord Sandhurst's reply to a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, last February, referring to the urgent necessity of carrying out comprehensive sanitary improvements to relieve the city from the evil of overcrowding in insanitary dwellings which are a premium on plague. In the interval the Governor with his professional advisers familiar with the special needs of Bombay, has elaborated a scheme which, when carried out, will, so far as sanitary measures can, deliver the City from the recurrence of such visitation as that which in the last twelve months ruined its industries and commerce for the time being, and reduced the population by one-half. The scheme provides for the construction of new streets from east to west, and from north to south, opening up crowded localities, and acquiring frontages for the erection of improved dwellings. It is proposed to level up the low-lying areas of the City, and to re-house the poor, removing the insanitary dwellings, unfit for human habitation, and replacing them by sanitary chawls to be let out at the lowest possible rent. It will be necessary during the transition period, to provide temporary accommodation for the population to be displaced from congested areas. The future expansion of the City northward will be facilitated by the laying out and filling in of vacant lands in that direction, and by the reclamation of the Backbay foreshore of Colaba. A similar reclamation will be effected at Walkeshwar. These reclamations from the sea are estimated to cost one crore and a-quarter. They will provide sites for residences of the better kind, the demand for which for some time past has largely exceeded the supply. The cost of such an all embracing scheme will be, of course, very heavy, and the Government have rightly considered that the work will be quite beyond the present financial resources of the Corporation. The Municipality has still to complete the sewerage of the City, and carry out the plans for the removal of the storm waters, as well as to supply the subsidiary mains for the distribution of the Tansa water. What is left of their borrowing powers will scarcely suffice for these and similar administrative needs, to say nothing of the heavy expenditure still required for combating the plague from month to month. The Municipal Executive is so heavily burdened as it is that it is out of the question to impose upon it the immense task of reconstructing large areas of the City, and adding to its extent by reclamations on a vast scale. For this work a new organisation is obviously required.

Fortunately an admirable model is ready to hand in the Bombay Port Trust, which, called into existence some twenty years ago, has successfully administered the reclamation, valued at two crores, handed over to its charge with the care of the sea-borne trade of the City. The Government have decided to constitute a Board of Trustees which, it is intended, shall closely follow in form and powers the lines on which the Port Trust has gained general confidence. The precedent of the City of Glasgow Improvement Trust created some thirty years since for a very similar purpose, is referred to. It may be mentioned that the Glasgow Trust, having expended three millions sterling, transformed Glasgow into a model city, and has been able to reduce the original demand of sixpence in the pound of the Municipal assessment, to one farthing in the pound, the revenue from the improvements paying nearly the whole cost of the civil administration. The Bombay Government propose to place nearly all their landed property in the hands of the Trust to be administered for the benefit of the rate-payers for a long term of years subject to a charge representing an extremely low rate of interest on their present value. For the first ten years the Government will charge nothing. The Government reclamation rights at Colaba and Walkeshwar will also be vested in the Trust on similar terms. The Trust shall have the rents from the reclaimed areas for the first twenty years, and afterwards subject to a small charge on the market value, less the cost of the reclamation. It is proposed that in like manner the Municipal lands in Agripada near the Victoria Gardens and at Matoonga shall be vested in the Trust. The approximate value of the Government lands to be handed over is little short of a crore. The Municipal lands are valued at twenty-eight lakhs.

These transfers will give the Trust a large and valuable property with which to set up business. The work cut out for them is sufficiently arduous, and will take a good deal of money. The new streets opening up crowded localities will work out to two crores and seventy lakhs, the reclamations one crore and twenty-five lakhs, chawls for the poor eighty-three lakhs, levelling and laying out vacant lands seventeen lakhs, giving a total of four crores, ninety-five lakhs, say five crores in all. Of course, all this large capital will not be required at once. The expenditure will be spread over a series of years, and the improvements will begin to yield a revenue in three years from the commencement. It is calculated that the Trust, endowed as stated with a large and valuable property at the outset, will be able to finance the improvements without requiring an addition to the Municipal rates exceeding two per cent. on the assessable value of the properties within Municipal limits. In this estimate the profits to be derived from frontages on the new roads are left wholly out of account, though experience has shown that under favourable conditions they are very large. The Bombay Government are satisfied that the scheme is financially sound, and affords the best and indeed the only practical means of effecting the improvement of the insanitary areas, putting a stop to overcrowding and providing for the expansion of the city without adding to the difficulties that have become so formidable. In this view the public will probably see reason to concur. The Government of India, prone as they are to regard with scepticism schemes submitted for their approval and sanction, have made an exception in this case. The general principles on which the proposals are based are therefore already on the legislative anvil. A Bill to give them effect will be placed before the Legislative Council in December and will probably become law in January. Meanwhile the Government of Bombay invite the suggestions of the Corporation on the measures which it is proposed to be carried into effect. As it is desirable in the interests of the City that there shall be no delay in giving practical effect to any scheme of improvement, the Letter of Government to the Corporation expresses a hope that the views of the Corporation shall be submitted before the end of October.

THE incriminated article in the *Pratoda* case, having for its heading the suggestive words "Preparation for becoming Independent," had for its ostensible theme the supposed determination of the Canadian people to throw off their allegiance to England and become an independent people, like the Americans. The writer asserted that "having become intolerant of their subjection to England" the Canadians "have appointed a Committee to frame an independent Government for themselves. This Committee has issued a notification of their aims, copies of which have been distributed even in India. In this notification they have clearly stated their intention of throwing off the English yoke, and establishing a Government of their own. Like (unlike!) us, they are not men given to vain prattling, but can act up to their word; there is also strong unity among them. Spirited men show by their actions what stuff they are made of. There are no people on earth who are so effeminate and helpless as those of India." Seeing that the Canadians, so far from notifying their intention of "throwing off the English yoke," have actually decided to give Great Britain the benefit of a preferential tariff to draw closer the bonds that bind them to the Mother Country, it was not easy to understand how the editor and proprietor of the paper in question came to select so strange a pretext for taunting the people of India for not acting as the Canadians are doing. It now appears that at Leuston, in the State of Maine, "It was reported that a secret society has been organised by the French residents there and elsewhere in the State, and also in Canada, with the object of establishing an independent republic in Canada." We learn this much from an obscure and unauthenticated paragraph in one of the Home papers. The para., which is obviously of American, and not Canadian origin, goes on to say that "the members, who are bound to gether by oath, claim that the organisation had a hand in the recent uprising in India. The Society is sending literature, both in French and English, throughout Canada, and its officers predict that there will a bigger sensation soon," etc., etc. Apparently, some of the literature—French and English—intended for American consumption found its way to Islampur, in the district of Satara, and became a peg on which the editor of the *Pratoda* contrived to hang a good deal of rabid writing, which has got him and his employer into serious trouble. The existence of a secret society of French residents in Leuston, Maine—not a very famous political centre—is probably as fictitious as the thirteen dollars of gold dust sifted by a provident barber from the four years beard of a prospector in the Klondyke country. The French Canadians, one of whom is Prime Minister of the Dominion, are to a man as loyal to the British connection as Sir W. Laurier himself.

Now that Mr. Tilak is undergoing a period of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, the question has arisen as to whether, by reason of his conviction, he loses his seat upon the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. Technically speaking the answer is in the negative, but the practical effect of the conviction is to deprive Tilak of the right to the sat in Council. The Act, of which Lord Cross was the author, passed in 1892, is not so inconsiderate of the feelings of honourable members of these Councils as to refer to the possibility of the detention of any of them in the State prison. But in an indirect way the Act provides for such a contingency. Section 4 sets forth that if any additional member of the Council "shall be absent from India or unable to attend to the duties of his office for a period of two consecutive months, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General, the Governor, or the Lieutenant-Governor, to whose Council such additional member may have been nominated (as the case may be) to declare, by a notification published in the *Government Gazette*, that the seat in Council of such person has become vacant." The only limitation to the power thus conferred upon the President of the Legislative Council is that the proportion of non-official members provided for in the Act must not be reduced. But the vacancy caused by the declaration in the *Government Gazette* is filled up by the Governor-General or Governor, without any re-election on the part of the vacant constituency being required, and any member so nominated holds the office for the full term of two years. The Act declares it to be open to the President of the Council "to nominate any person as additional member or members, as the case may be," in place of the member whose seat is vacant by reason of "absence from India, inability to attend duty, death, acceptance of office, or resignation duly accepted." It is clear from this section that the decision, whether Tilak's "inability to attend duty" should be made the ground for declaring the seat of the non-official member for the Central Division vacant, rests entirely with the Governor, and it remains to be seen whether his Excellency will exercise the power or not.

IN the London *Chronicle* of the 9th instant there is a long and characteristic letter from the pen of Mr. W. S. Caine, who falls foul of the Bombay Government for its plague administration in Poona. The "foundation blunders," he suggests, were: (1) the employment of Mr. Rand, and (2) the employment of British soldiers. He is boiling over with sympathy for "poor Professor Gokhale," the disseminator of horrible callumnies against British soldiers but horrible to state, who was "on his arrival in Bombay subjected to pressure of a sort no one out of India can understand." The whole action of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State with regard to the condition of Poona is, according to Mr. Caine, dangerous and reactionary, and will work more mischief in India than ten thousand Babu editors. As to the Satara sentences, Mr. Caine says they are monstrous, and "will remain for ever a dirty smudge on the page of Indian history." He admits that the Poona press was hysterical at times, and that editors wrote foolishly and perhaps dangerously. It is not only Poona editors, it seems, who write foolishly and hysterically. One would have thought that the collapse of Sir William Wedderburn would have prevented Mr. Caine from stultifying himself. But he straight way subscribed his name to as ridiculous a farrago as was ever penned. Mr. Caine has a little—a very little knowledge—of India. Had he only a little more, he would not have insulted the Mahratta Brahmins whose cause he wished to champion, by dubbing them Babus. Mr. Caine if he had been wise would have given a wide berth to Poona affairs altogether. This is Mr. Caine's way of slurring over the fact that when Mr. Gokhale was asked whether he was in possession of the "overwhelming evidence" of which he had boasted in England, he was constrained to admit that he had none, and never had any.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Ganges, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday next.

OWING to the death of Lieutenant Waters, R.I.M., the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine football team has scratched from the tournament.

THE "Indian Mirror," one of the Bengali papers which foolishly appears in mourning, writes:—"When the worst was known, then people burst into sobs and groans and loud lamentation. That a man, like Mr. Tilak, who never even dreamt of sedition, should be convicted of sedition, and that he should be condemned to 'hard labor' in jail—but one feeling prevails among the Indian population, that it is unjust. We do not, however, blame the Government half as much as we blame others. It is very likely that the Government in India would not have undertaken Mr. Tilak's prosecution of its own motion. It was the reckless charges preferred against him in the Anglo-Indian Press, and some of the Tory newspapers in England, it was the anxiety to shield its own reputation, in regard to its administration of the Plague Regulations, and it was, in all probability, the mandate of the Secretary of State, that compelled the Indian Government to proceed against Mr. Tilak."

THE Bengal Government has granted a further sum of rupees two lakhs for expenditure on famine relief during September in the district of Durbhanga.

THE Bengal Government has again brought the question of the early closing of jute mills on Saturdays before the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association. The off-day would admit of the machines and engines being cleaned and repaired, so that all the European Assistants might have a full day's rest on Sunday. This time Government openly hints that unless this is agreed to the law will be amended so as to make it compulsory.

THE Afridis in our native regiments on the frontier are to be told frankly that they will not be asked to bear arms against their clansmen in the forthcoming expedition to Tirah. This is only fair dealing, for the native officers and sepoys concerned have rendered splendid service against other tribes, and will unquestionably do so again. It would be trying them too highly to send them against their own villages next month.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"Pity the sorrows of a poor Nizam" might fittingly be inscribed over the various applications for money with which the public are becoming more and more familiar; though something might also be said of the action of the Secretary of State, who, I understand, when a loan had been originally arranged in London stepped in and prohibited it; then came his Highness like the Assyrian of old, upon Calcutta and met, as far as lending him money was concerned, something like the reception which the cohorts received as described by Byron, except that there was not much gleam of either silver or gold about the transaction. I see now that the Nizam's Government are inviting tenders for a loan of 25 lakhs at 6 per cent.; so that the principal has gone down and the interest has gone up. "Ware Calcutta" is, I suppose, the watchward, because the prospectus has not been advertised in any of our local papers. It seems to me that the Hyderabad Government, unless they have underwritten the loan (and in view of recent experience I should doubt any such step), are about as likely to get the 25 lakhs from the Indian public as they were the one crore. The loan for one crore, to which the public responded to the tune of four lakhs, was undoubtedly covered by excellent security, for, apart from the credit of the Nizam's State, scrip of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway of a market value largely in excess of the loan was to have been deposited against it. The security in this instance is what might be described as personal, and personal security of this description is hardly the kind of thing that I should recommend to the investing public.

THE famine returns for the past week show a further reduction of nearly 200,000 persons receiving relief. The Central Provinces and Hyderabad show an increase of a few thousands, but there is a marked falling off in Madras, Bengal and the North-West Provinces. Sir Anthony MacDonnell has now practically closed all his relief works, as only 1 persons are being given employment; 241,000, however, are still in receipt of gratuitous relief. The Famine is at an end as regards the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

With regard to the Behring Sea question, it appears that America has been long pressing Great Britain to join a regular Conference on the Seal Fishery question, to which Japan and Russia were admitted.

Lord Salisbury merely agreed to a conference of British, Canadian, and American experts regarding seal life on the Pribyloff Islands, but when President McKinley intimated that Russian and Japanese representatives would also attend, his Lordship thereupon withdrew, since Russia and Japan had nothing to do with the Pribyloffs.

PROPOSED DESPATCH OF AUSTRALIAN TROOPS TO INDIA.

It is proposed at Sydney to despatch one hundred men of the New South Wales Lancers to India.

Colonel French, Commanding the New South Wales Forces, approves of the idea, and is also in favour of some Mounted Rifles being sent.

Much enthusiasm is manifested, and large numbers are volunteering to go.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Paris "Temps," in a strong article on the Nile expedition, says that an understanding must be reached before things go further.

RACIAL ANIMOSITY IN AUSTRIA.

THE LATE DUEL.

Racial animosity in Austria, and especially between the Germans and Czechs, is the cause of perpetual violent scenes in the Reichsrath.

The duel between Count Badeni, the Premier, and a German Nationalist Deputy, arose from one of these scenes.

The encounter was an exceptionally serious one.

Count Badeni, who was wounded by the first shot, is recovering.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The Powers have presented a Collective Note to Greece with a draft of the Treaty of Peace stating that their work of mediation has now ended, and requesting the despatch of delegates to Constantinople within a fortnight to conclude the definitive Treaty.

CANADA CHECKMATES THE UNITED STATES.

The expedition sent by the Canadian Government to Baffin Land has formally annexed Cumberland Sound in order to forestall its eventual seizure by the United States.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has been entertained at luncheon by the Mercers Company.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, with mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the steamer Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

PLAGUE SEARCH PARTY ATTACKED BY A MOB.

OFFICERS SEVERELY WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, SEPT. 28.

Plague search party at Goti village, four miles away from Igatpuri, was set on by the mob.

Four men were wounded, the Assistant Surgeon and Plague Inspector severely so.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The appointment from 1st October next of Lieutenants Deuenish, McArthur, and Achison Grey and Sub-Lieutenants Willcock and Strong, to the Defence Squadron, R.I.M., to relieve the officers who will then have completed their term of service, is approved by the Government of India.

Surgeon-Major Carruthers is confirmed as Medical Storekeeper, Madras, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbie, retired.

Lieutenant Tillard is posted to the Bombay Military Works.

The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant Knapton, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Estimates amounting approximately to one lakh of rupees have been sanctioned for the construction of a new small Section Hospital at Crater, Aden.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 28.

There were 44 cases and 28 deaths round about Poona; of which 18 cases and 8 deaths occurred in Poona Cantonment; 6 cases and 3 deaths in Takore; and 6 cases and 7 deaths in Ghornadi.

Besides that, 14 cases and 16 deaths occurred in Poona city, and 2 cases in the 19th Infantry. The regiment is under canvas.

House-to-house inspection commenced from to-day in the city, and five cases were discovered.

Hindu and Mahomedan plague hospitals have been opened.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PENANG, SEPT. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Kobe, sailed this afternoon for Bombay.

SUEZ, SEPT. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer India, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana arrived here yesterday evening.

NAPLES, SEPT. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 11-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	29 1-8

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME; ESTIMATE FIVE CRORES.

THE following important letter was sent to the President of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday afternoon :—

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1897.

From J. De C. Atkins, I. C. S., Secretary to Government; to the President of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—In an address to a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, last February, his Excellency the Governor referred to the urgent necessity for extensive sanitary improvements to the City of Bombay, more especially in respect to the removal of insanitary dwellings, and the prevention of overcrowding, not only now, but in the future. His Excellency dwelt upon the evil of overcrowding as a premium on crime, misery, squalor and disease, and presaged as the outcome of the measures to be taken consequent on the dire outbreak of disease a healthier and still more prosperous and beautiful city.

2. Since the date of that address the Governor in Council has given most careful consideration to the matter. He has been assisted by officers possessing great local and professional experience, and is now in a position to form a definite conclusion as to the essential requirements for and the best means of effectually and expeditiously carrying out the improvement of the City of Bombay. Any scheme to be effectual must be on a thoroughly comprehensive scale, and must provide not only for opening up crowded localities by the construction of new streets and acquiring frontages thereon for the erection of improved dwellings and for the levelling up of low-lying areas, but also for improving existing insanitary dwellings, and housing a very large number of the poorer classes in new sanitary dwellings to be let at an extremely low rate of rent. It must in addition provide room for the accommodation of the population to be displaced in the process of relieving congested areas, and lastly room for the future expansion of the city. The last purposes, I am to observe, can be secured by providing for the laying out and filling in, where necessary, of vacant lands to the north of the city, and by the reclamation of areas west of Colaba and at Walkeshwar, these reclamations being most suitable for residences of a superior class, for which sites are in great demand.

3. The cost of a scheme of this comprehensive character will be very considerable, and that aspect of the question will, it is apprehended, be regarded by the Corporation as a very serious one. The balance of their borrowing powers will no more than suffice to meet the cost of essential sewerage and storm water drainage schemes, extensions of the water-supply mains and other requirements of a more or less obligatory nature, which are incidental to the sound municipal administration of every large city. A scheme which will effectually remedy the serious evils referred to and render the city immune, as far as is sanitarily possible in these respects, from the devastation of epidemic attacks of disease is in fact as entirely beyond the financial means of the Corporation as it is outside the range of duties for the discharge of which the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Act have been specifically designed and adapted. The Municipal Executive admittedly have a sufficiently burdensome task in administering the general affairs of the city, and it is felt that for the measures now in contemplation it is imperative, both for general management and prompt executive action, that there should be a special agency with a separate staff at liberty to devote their entire energies to the particular task before them.

4. The Governor in Council, I am to say, fully recognizes the success of municipal administration in Bombay as exemplified, for instance, by the magnificent water-supply works which constitute an achievement of which any city might be proud, but he is of opinion that a scheme of the character now in contemplation, requiring persistent and long-sustained efforts on systematic lines, involving so many varied purposes with the prospect of an almost infinite number of questions of detail, both in management and execution, and in which, moreover, large proprietary interest of Government will be involved, is essentially one that should be entrusted to a small administrative body, with special powers to raise funds, acquire property and execute the necessary works.

5. The proposal which most commends itself to the Governor in Council to carry out the scheme, the main features of which are indicated in this letter, is that a board of Trustees be constituted, on which the Corporation shall be strongly represented. It is intended that this Trust shall, in constitution and powers, very closely follow the lines on which the Port Trust was formed. In practical working that body has most deservedly earned cordial approbation, both official and public, and it may be said that there is a general feeling of confidence in this form of administration. The idea of such a Trust is not, I am to add, a new one, a prominent precedent being the City of Glasgow Improvement Trust, which was constituted for similar purposes, and has been most successful in its results.

6. Government, on their part, propose that the control of all vacant lands within municipal limits which are the property of Government shall, with a few exceptions, vest in the Trust; that the Trust shall administer such properties for the benefit of the ratepayers for a long term of years, subject to a charge representing an extremely low rate of interest on their present market value, which charge will accrue only after the lapse of ten years from the date of the transfer of the lands, and that the Government reclamation rights west of Colaba and at Walkeshwar shall also be vested in the Trust on similarly easy terms. It is intended that the Trust shall have the enjoyment of rents from reclamation areas free for the first twenty years, and thereafter subject to a charge representing a low rate of interest on the then market value of such areas minus the cost incurred in effecting their reclamation.

7. Similarly it is proposed that the vacant municipal lands suitable for building purposes at Agripada, on the Connaught Road, north of the Victoria, Gardens and at Matunga, less any portions required for Municipal departmental purposes, shall likewise be vested in the same Board of Trustees to manage for the benefit of the ratepayers on terms similar in every respect to those on which the Government vacant lands are to be so vested.

It may be here mentioned that the approximate value of the Government land to be transferred is Rs. 67 lakhs: that the present value of the reclamation rights is about Rs. 29 lakhs—total Rs. 96 lakhs: and that the approximate value of the Municipal lands is Rs. 28 lakhs.

8. The Governor in Council is advised that the entire cost of a scheme such as is herein outlined will not be less than Rs. 5 crores, but that, managed and financed by a Board of Trustees constituted and endowed as proposed, it will involve an addition to the municipal rates of not more than 2 per cent. on the assessable value of the properties within Municipal limits, after taking into account, on the one hand, the receipts from rents of vacant Government and Municipal lands, and of reclaimed areas and the enhanced receipts which will accrue from Municipal assessments on the new properties, and, on the other, the interest and sinking fund charges on loans, &c., the cost of administration and collection, and the maintenance and lighting of the extensive lengths of new streets. On the one hand, what is perhaps a favourable view is taken of the prospects of reclamations, which will, however, be subject to the test of experience; on the other, the profits to be derived from the acquisition of frontages on the lines of new roads are entirely left out of account. These, in probably the larger number of cases, would be very considerable. As, however, this item may be regarded as a speculative one (notwithstanding past experience in Bombay and other large cities), the rough estimate is based on the assumption that, in the inhabited portions of the city, land sufficient only for the roadway is to be acquired and purchases and sales of surplus frontage land are alike omitted from consideration. Should the results of reclamation prove less favourable than anticipated, it might be found desirable ro restrict expenditure and consequent liability under that head. This and the desirability of acquiring frontages along the lines of new streets are questions which must be left to the judgment of the Trustees, which they will exercise after careful investigation in each instance.

New streets opening out crowded localities	Rs. 2,70,00,000
Reclamations	1,25,00,000
Chawls for the poor	83,00,000
Levelling and laying out vacant lands	17,00,000
Total	Rs. 4,95,00,000

9. I am to say that the Governor in Council is satisfied as to the soundness of the scheme and regards it as the only effectual means of securing the improvement of insanitary areas in crowded localities and of providing for the necessary expansion of the city in a manner calculated to prevent such expansion from adding to instead of removing the difficulties that have now to be combated. The Government of India, with whom it rests to make the most valuable concessions regarding reclamations and vacant Crown lands, are, I am permitted to say, already prepared to regard with favour the general principles on which these proposals are based, and this Government are now engaged in formulating them in the shape of a legislative enactment. Whilst doing so, however, they desire to be favoured with the views and suggestions of the Corporation, who, His Excellency in Council is convinced, will be the first to recognize the importance of the object in view and of the advantages offered by Government. The Corporation will also doubtless recognize the desirability, in the interests of the city, of giving practical effect to any scheme of improvement with the least possible delay, especially having regard to the present local conditions, and as Government particularly wish to publish detailed proposals in the form of a Bill which may be dealt with in a session of the Legislative Council at the close of this year, I am to ask that very early consideration may be given to this letter (which merely indicates the general outlines of the scheme) and that Government may be favoured with a reply before the end of the ensuing month.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	3
B Mandvie	11a	1	15
C Market and Bhuleshwar	25 c	0	16
D Khetwadi	0	0	11
E Masagon, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	7	5	28
F Parel	0	0	8
G Mahim	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	6	16
Total	20	12	101
Total to date	12,983	10,928	

a One recent arrival from up-country (Catch).
b Recent arrival from up-country (Wanwar, in Alibag).
c From Khandalla to Bombay Station, inhabitant of Marwar.

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Deaths	2

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Hospitals.	Deaths.	Cases Remaining.
Grant Road	3	11
Julal	0	15
Nizampura	1	1
Jain	0	2
Telugu	1	1
Bhatia	1	2
Hindu Fever	0	1
Adamji Peerbhoy	0	1
Dariasthan	4	9
Don Tad	1	2

QUARANTINE REPORT.

There were 310 persons remaining under observation in Wari Bunder Camp on Monday morning, 134 were admitted during the day, and 55 discharged, leaving 389 under observation at the close of the day. Three children from the pilgrim shed at Mallet Bunder were transferred to Wari Bunder Camp, and five to Narelwady Camp, so there remained in the shed 171 under observation. Seven persons were discharged from the Narelwady Camp on Monday while 61 were admitted, making a total of 215 under observation in that camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 906, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 4,095, making a total of 5001 persons. Departures by sea 1,619, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,830, making a total of 5,449 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 448 persons.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The Medical Officer in charge of B. Ward reported to the Plague Committee, yesterday, three suffering cases and one fatal case of plague from his district. These cases were distributed as under: one fatal case in house No. 15, 1st Koliwada Lane; one suffering case in Samuel Street, removed to Grant Road Hospital; one suffering case from Argyle Road, removed to Jain Hospital; and one suffering case in Dariasthan Street, removed to Dariasthan Hospital. One suspicious case was reported from E. Ward (Mazagon). One death from plague was also reported from the same district. On suffering case of fever was discovered in house No. 40, Khetwady, 5th Lane, by the Medical Officer in charge of E. Ward and has been kept under observation.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS IN MANDVIE.

Owing to the increasing mortality in the Mandvie ward, the members of the Plague Committee, headed by Sir James Campbell, have been seen each evening and morning, inspecting the infected localities and houses in the district. On Monday, the chairman and the members arrived at 3-30 p.m. at the central office, with Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer of Calcutta, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Shutherland, of Lahore, where they were met by the acting D. M. O., Dr. A. D. Contractor, and the Special Constable of Mandvie, Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani. The whole party went to Koliwada and Decogri Street, where inspection was carried on for some time.

The party then went to Samuel Isaji, Bhundarwada, and Dariathan streets. All these localites were carefully searched, and the Dariathan Lohana Hospital was also visited by the party, where the sufferers were examined by Dr. Dimmock and others. The party dispersed a little before half-past six. Yesterday morning, a general inspection was also carried on in the same locality. The party was very strong, and was composed of Drs. Contractor, Jayakar, Chub, Dantes, and Bhatawadekar, S. D. M. officers of Mandvie, Chuckla, Gomarkhary, Dongri, and the Deputy Health Officer, respectively. Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani was also present. Many parties were formed to search different localities. Mr. Kimji and Dr. Bhatavadekar found a woman, named Megbai, suffering, at No. 40, Dariathan Street, and she was removed to the Lohana Hospital. Dr. Contractor and Mr. Khimji detected a case, after the inspection, at No. 2, Argyle Road, the name of the sufferer being Chutarbhuj, who was removed to the Jain Hospital. A Maratha, named Wokabaya, aged 12, was also found suffering from cholera on the Masjid Bridge, and was removed to the Grant Road Hospital.

EMIGRATION FROM CUTCH TO SIND PROHIBITED.

His Excellency the Governer in Council has prescribed the fellowiug rulas under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 :—

1. Landing of passengers or crews from vessels coming from Cutch or the Bombay Presidency is prohibited at any place in Sind, except the ports of Karachi, Keti Bandar and Sundo Bandar (sometimes known as Sir Gando).

2. The entry of vessels coming from Cutch or the Bombay Presidency is prohibited into any creek or mouth of the Indus on the Sind Coast, except the Sir Creek and the Turshian Mouth of the Indus (sometimes known as the Khedewari Mouth).

We regret to hear that Lieut. the Hon. F. Roberts, King's Royal Rifles, met with an accident in Dublin on the 29th ult. During a walk he attempted to jump a ditch, and fractured his leg above the ankle. Recovery will, it is feared, be slow and tedious.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL ELLES RETURNS TO PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The modifications rendered necessary in the scheme for the Tirah Expedition by the recent events in the Mohmand country are not yet made public, but it is practically settled that General Elles, who has now reached Kung, returns to Peshawar at once with the Divisional Staff and General Wodehouse's Brigade, leaving General Blood to complete the operation of the blowing up of the fortified kots of the villages which have given trouble, and amongst which there is obviously no force capable of anything more serious than sniping.

General Blood remains with his Divisional Staff, and General Jeffrey's Brigade and Staff in the neighbourhood of Bajour; while General Meiklejohn with his Brigade and Staff will patrol the Panjkora, and Reid and Staff dominate the country neighbouring on the Malakhand.

In this way the whole right flank of the Tirah Expedition will be absolutely protected, and General Lockhart's operations will be strictly limited to the punishment of the Afridis, who are now completely cut off from any help, either from the north or south.

No other change will be made in the composition of the Columns actually to be engaged, except that a Senior Officer is likely to be appointed to command the line of communications, in which connection General Palmer is expected in Simla to-day.

GENERAL ELLES ON THE WAY TO SHABKADR.

LATER.

General Elles is to-day at Kung, on the way to Shabkadr, punishing the villages. His plan has been to march two Columns parallel with each other from end to end of the Bohai Valley, a small force acting as a link between them.

The troops have worked to within two miles of the Durand Boundary, puuishing all the villages en route.

The Khwazai and Halimzai have accepted the terms imposed upon them.

PUNJABI DESERTERS.

Five sepoys of the 5th Punjab Infantry have deserted from Kohat with their Martinis and forty rounds of ammunition each.

THE INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Wolfe Murray officiates as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Head-quarters, Intelligence Department, during Colonel More Molyneux's absence with the Tirah force.

THE BALUCHI OUTLAW.

ENGAGEMENT WITH HIS FOLLOWERS.

A party of Cavalry from Nushki, pursuing the Baluchistan outlaw, Jaffir, were fired on at Isachar, near the Afghan border, by a superior force of tribesmen and retired.

Next night, Major Alban with a stronger party of Infantry on camels made a forced march to the place, where they were attacked by two hundred Minguls. These Major Alban dispersed, killing three, wounding seven and taking several prisoners. Jaffir, however, escaped over the Afghan border.

THE SEARCH FOR THE OUTLAW, JAFFIR KHAN.

ATTACK ON MAJOR ALBAN'S PARTY.

LAHORE, SEPT. 28.

News has reached Quetta that the small Column, under Major Alban, of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, which have been sent in search of the outlaw Jaffir Khan, were fired on by about 200 men belonging to a village thirty-five miles west of Nushki. Major Alban's party returned fire, killing and wounding 7.

THE VILLAGE WAS CAPTURED.

The headman of the Minguls escaped, but his son and the second headman were taken prisoners. Only one man of Major Alban's party was wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

SIRDAR CHANDADAD KHAN TAKEN IN CUSTODY.

The following further particulars are to hand to-day, about the brush Major Alban's party had with Jaffir Khan's sympathisers. The little force marched for thirty-six hours on a stretch before it rested at Girdagap, outside of the Nushki desert, whence after a few hours' rest it marched forty miles in the desert, carrying all water for use with them to Nushki. Here Major Alban determined to apprehend Sirdar Chandadad Khan, who resides further in the interior of the desert, and who had afforded refuge and assistance to Jaffir Khan and his followers for some days. Accordingly, at 11 p.m., on the 23rd instant, the party started for the Sirdar's village, which is situated among numerous low sandy hills, with the intention of surrounding the village and demanding the surrender of the Sirdar, and arrived near the village at daybreak, having covered forty-five miles. As soon as the approach of the party was perceived, the men in the village opened fire on them, both Major Alban and Mr. Knox, the Political Officer, having the narrowest shaves from the bullets, which whizzed past their heads; Messrs. Benn and Beaty, who came up later with the remainder of the Infantry, receiving a similar welcome with a volley of bullets.

THE FIRE WAS RETURNED,

and the enemy driven back on the range of the hills in the rear. The attack was followed up and lasted for two hours. When the enemy found themselves hemmed in and unable to escape, Sirdar Chandadad Khan sent a messenger to offer submission. Mr. Beaty, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, went and secured Chandadad Khan, and brought him before Major Alban, and he remains in custody.

THE CASUALTIES

of the action were 3 killed and 13 wounded on the Sirdar's side, besides two valuable horses and one camel shot. Major Alban's party had one man wounded at the very outset. The women and non-fighting men and children had been sent out of the village, and in the course of the fight the fire from the village was mostly directed on European officers, whose escape was only due to their bad shooting.

Major Alban now awaits orders as to his future movements, whether to continue pursuit of the outlaw Jaffir Khan or return to Head-quarters.

WIRE-CUTTING ON THE BOLAN CONTINUES.

The telegraph wires have again been cut on the Bolan line. The budmashes have not yet been caught. A telegraph Inspector has gone out to repair the line. Owing to the wires hanging within two feet of the ground, the cutting of the wire is easy, and arrangements are being made to avoid this.

OPERATIONS OF GENERAL ELLES' FORCE.

MARCH INTO THE HADDA MULLAH'S VILLAGE.

STOUT RESISTANCE OFFERED.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Nahaki, 27th September (Surfaraz Kila, 25th September) says :—The 1st Brigade marched to Toraregga, near Jarobi, to-day. The fort and towers in the whole glen were more or less destroyed. The valley gradually narrows into a gorge. The Hadda Mullah's residence was in a gorge, where it rises to cross the pass into the Mittai Valley. The Head of the Column, consisting of two Companies of the 20th Punjab Infantry and half 5th Company of the Bengal Sappers, met with serious opposition near the head of the gorge. The former lost one killed and five wounded; and the latter three wounded. The enemy were inhabitants of the Jarobi Valley and Musa Khels from Mittai who fled days ago to the head of the Mittai Valley which is close by.

THE RETIREMENT

was effected in perfect order, covered by fire of No. 3 Mountain Battery, R. A. The 28th Bombay Pioneers, who were the last to leave the Valley, had, however, four men wounded before they reached the camp at sunset. They were not followed up beyond the entrance to the valley. Whilst the baggage was being packed on the site of the Camp, some 200 of the enemy appeared over the ridge to the south, and they were driven off by the Infantry under the direction of Major Massy.

SNIPING CONTINUES.

Surfaraz, 26th September.—General Elles' force marched to Khaorina in two parts, one going down the main valley, and the other over a small pass to Manzari Chena, close to the Afghan boundary. They struck at the Bahai Dag at the highest point, two miles from the Manzari Chena Pass. Both sections destroyed all forts and towers en route. A few shots were fired from the lashkar at Kila, but without any damage. There were some casualties last night from sniping, bringing yesterday's total to two killed, including one camel-driver, and 17 wounded. The Halimzai Jirgah from Gandab are complying promptly with the terms imposed upon them. The following Jirgahs have also come in :—The Dawagai, Utmanzai, Toa Khel, Burhan Khel, and Halimzai of Kamala.

THE KHWAIZAI JIRGAHS.

Kung (via Nahaki), 27th September.—The Koda Khel forts and towers have been completely destroyed. General Elles' force was offered considerable resistance. Our casualties were five Gurkhas, wounded. The Khwaigai Jirgahs came in to-day, and submitted to the terms imposed upon them, viz., 300 guns and Rs. 2,000 in cash to be delivered by the evening of the 28th.

THE KAZHA COLUMN.

EXTENSIVE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Datta Khel, 27th September (Bibi, 26th September).—After a stay of five or six days at Camp Pirakai, when an opportunity was taken of the halt for extensive survey operations to correct the existing map and to add to our gazetteering knowledge of the country and people, the Kazha Column moved to Ismail Khel, and a camel road was constructed by the Sappers and Miners and working parties of troops under the direction of Major Digby, commanding Royal Engineers, from there to Datta Khel over the Krum Pass. This avoids the steepness of the Sheranni Pass route, by which the first Column entered Kazha some six weeks ago, and the dangers of tanji met with on the lower Kazha stream. This tanji is narrow and long, and owing to the danger of being caught in it in case of a flood the people of the country are chary in using it.

Yesterday the Column marched here, and encamped in a picturesque camp, some 6,000 feet above sea level. To-day fortified houses of two men who are known to have taken part in the Maizar affair, and whose surrender has been demanded by the Government, were destroyed, and their crops confiscated. These men having gone across the border, cannot be got at, and the only method of reprisal possible has been adopted. The Kazha Column returns to Datta Khel on the 28th, and a Column under General Egerton will be leaving at the beginning of the next month for a tour south of Datoi. General Symons is leaving almost immediately for the Kurram, on selection to command in the Tirah expeditionary force.

His successor is not yet appointed, and the Senior Officer of the Brigade will command temporarily.

A soldier of the Rifle Brigade had a narrow escape at Miran Shah a few nights ago, when out a few yards from guard. He was fired at from about six yards off, but luckily his assailant missed him. The health of the Rifle Brigade is rapidly improving, and the men shaking off the fever from which they had been suffering. Major-General Bird goes down to Miran Shah directly. This column returns to the Tochi Valley.

THE MADDA KHELS UNWILLING TO SUBMIT TO TERMS.

RUMOURED OFFER OF LAND BY THE AMIR.

The political situation is much the same. The Madda Khel show no signs of submitting to our terms, are still over the border, and there is a rumour that the Amir has offered them land and water in Turkistan. They have not yet said whether they will accept the gracious offer. No doubt, they hope by staying out they will wear down the patience of the Government, and be re-admitted to their own lands on terms less severe than those already deliberately imposed on them.

GENERAL ELLES' FIGHT IN THE BEDMANI PASS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE HADDA MULLAH'S HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

General Elles reached the mouth of the gorge after effectively punishing the villages in the Jarobi glen for their share in the rising, and on Saturday morning advanced up the gorge. The Hadda Mullah's home was not reached without hard fighting. It is a mosque, situated several miles up, and is a regular.

DEATH-TRAP

of a narrow winding gorge, with precipitous sides, which connects the Jarobi and Mitai glens. Two hundred tribesmen here threatened on the hills to the south, but were chased off in fine style by some of the 20th Punjab Infantry. The Cavalry, under a reconnoitering officer, were then sent forward up the Pass, but were fired on by the enemy, so the hills were cleared by a few shots from No. 3 Mountain Battery and a long range of volleys by Companies of Gurkhas crowning the height on the left. The Sappers and Pioneers' Battery and the remainder of the Gurkhas and Punjabis, under Colonel Woon, Fowler and Sage, then went up the gorge. A few of the enemy were seen, and the

GORGE WAS COMPLETELY CLOSED.

A big village was found on the knoll, two and a-half miles up the gorge. Colonel Woon, with the Punjabis and three Companies of the Sappers, then went right past this, following the gorge, which here turned sharp to the right and reached the Mullah's mosque, half-a-mile beyond. Here seven or eight Ghazis made a desperate rush on the leading rank of the 20th Punjabis, and were all shot down before they could be stopped. Fire was also opened upon our men from the cliffs above, and three Sappers and five men of the 20th were wounded almost immediately, the firing being heavy.

General Elles sent Colonel Sage with four Companies of Gurkhas to seize the village on the knoll; a movement which was very successfully and smartly effected, the heights being meanwhile shelled and the enemy dislodged. By this time it was getting afternoon, and the place being unsuitable for a camp, the force marched back to the camp at the mouth of the Pass, where the baggage had been left in the morning under a strong guard. The Pioneers covered the retirement, which was effected with great deliberation.

The enemy tried at first to follow up, but were soon taught such a lesson that they desisted, no casualties occurring on the return journey, and the force all reaching the camp safely about 6 p.m., after a very well executed movement through exceedingly difficulty country. The enemy that night fired a few shots into the camp, which severely wounded two of the Pioneers. They also murdered a camel driver, who had strayed outside the camp, but did not venture upon any serious attack.

Our casualties in the whole affair were: One Sepoy, 20th Punjab Infantry; and a camel-driver, killed; and eighteen Sepoys, in all wounded, nine severely.

THE HADDA MULLAH IN AFGHAN TERRITORY.

It is now reported that the Hadda Mullah fled after the fight at the Bedmani Pass through villages beyond the pass. The women turned out, and cursed him for having brought destruction upon the country. He made hurriedly for Jarobi, and on his way his horse fell at a bad bit of road, and he was so much hurt that he had to be carried in on a charpoy. He is said to have since been taken into Afghan territory.

WITH GENERAL ELLES'S ADVANCED BRIGADE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP NAHATAKE, SEPT 20.

GENERAL ELLES and his staff arrived in camp to-day, and Politicals have received information of the Hadda Mullah in a very strong position ten or fifteen miles from here. The same news has also been sent back from General Blood's Brigade by heliograph. The 20th Punjab Infantry, the 2nd Somerset and the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, the Sappers and 28th Bombay Pioneer march on to a camp 10 miles from here to-morrow. The Cavalry made a reconnaissance this morning. A few shots were fired at long ranges from the hill at them but without effect. The Nahatake pass was open for camel transport to-day at 10 a.m. I went to the top of the Kotal to-day about noon, and saw a string of camels about 4,000 in number extending over about three miles of road. The road over the pass was difficult in places for the camels and they could only go slowly. The General congratulated the 5th Bengal Sappers and Bombay Pioneers on their work. The convoy of camels passing over is a sight that I shall not easily forget, the aged camel drivers urged on by the escort officers in charge of the convoy shouting themselves hoarse when any hitch occurred in the outward march. Occasionally a camel backed off his load and had to be made to lie down and have it put on again. This of course stopped the general advance, and the language of the escort behind the stoppage I need hardly repeat—it was more forcible than polite! We are getting plenty of vegetable supply, and forage and fodder for our horses and transport animals from the country, but we are not altogether sure of the water. In the last two days I have drunk a good deal of the colour of cocoa but not with the same taste. However it is thirsty work marching along the sandy plains and perhaps even more so climbing the passes, and one is very glad of any liquid. In camp we get our ration of rum, the little whiskey we took with us from Shabkadr having run dry. Indian corn is plentiful near the villages and is just at its best. The native soldiers are very fond of it, and it has added greatly to their daily ration which they receive from the commissariat. Mohmands have come in again to-day and asked for terms to be made, but we are bound to have a fight on Wednesday (22nd), and if reports are true the Mullah has collected a goodly gathering of all the young bloods in the country and we shall have a real good fight. The postal arrangements are excellent, a post arriving every day. The telegraph wire has reached camp to-day also, and I hope I shall be able ere long to send you a message of a big fight and a big victory.

ATTACK ON THE COLUMN.

CAMP LAKAREH, SEPT. 21.

We left Nahatake Camp, at daybreak, this morning, and after a long march along the dusty and sandy plains of the Mohmand country, we crossed the valley of the Bohai Dag, and are now encamped one mile from Lakareh, and two miles from General Blood's second Brigade. General Elles and General Blood met to-day between the two Camps; and General Blood returns towards the Malakhand to General Jeffrey's Brigade, while the Brigade under General Wodehouse joins General Elles' Column, and we march on together to-morrow morning. Last night, about 9 o'clock, General Blood's Camp was

ATTACKED BY THE HADDA MULLAH

and his gathering. All the troops at once lined the trenches they had dug round the Camp, and a steady fire was poured in against the enemy, who attacked with the greatest bravery. They charged three sides of the Camp at the same time, and got quite close to the trenches before they were driven back by the heavy fire of our troops. The fight lasted up till 2 a.m. It was very dark, and only the flashes of the enemy's rifles could be seen. General Wodehouse was wounded, and a heavy fire was directed at the Head-quarter Camp throughout the whole night, thus showing that the Mullah had previously ascertained where the Head-quarter Camp was pitched. One man of the Queen's Regiment was killed, and altogether 19 sepoys and men were wounded. There were considerable casualties in the ranks of the Royal Lancer horses, and one officer lost both his chargers. The firing was heavy till about one o'clock and the enemy retired about two. Their losses must have been very heavy, but they carried away their dead and wounded, and the exact extent of the casualties has not been ascertained. The Mullah, after his action last night, retired to the foot of the Bedmanai Pass, and, on hearing of the approach of our Brigades, has built sungars all along the Pass and intends to dispute our entrance. The Bedmanai Pass leads into the country of the Baizai Mohmands, and he is reported to have a force of 4,000 men on the top of the Pass. But with two Brigades at his disposal, General Elles ought to be able to drive him back with considerable loss. We are now in the country of

THE KHAN OF NAWAGAI,

and to-morrow move to Kuz Chinarai, after joining General Wodehouse's Brigade. This being a friendly country we are not able to help ourselves to bhoosa and other things, but have to pay the villagers for anything we take. The native soldier cannot understand this, as they say that men have been fighting against us here, and yet we pay them for their bhoosa and vegetables, instead of annexing them, as we have been doing for the last few days. Jack Sepoy does not like parting with his hard earned rupees, and nothing he likes better than wandering off from Camp and filling his haversack with Indian corn, catching a stray chicken, or even perhaps a stray goat, and paying nothing for them all. This he really enjoys, and thinks capital fun, but he is a real good fellow, and works with a will, whether he has had his food or not. One thing he must have, and that is plenty of water, and then he'll work all day. I have often been marching with them lately, and when they came to the top of a Kotal, nearly every Sepoy's first expression on looking over the valley at the other side is "Pani hai ya nai?" and if they see water in tanks or in valleys they are quite content, but if no sign of water catches their eye they get very anxious, and I always assure them, when I have a chance, there is plenty at the next camping ground. Our march to-day was a very dry and thirsty one, and we were lucky enough to pass several artificial tanks on our way. At these the men drank, the mules and horses were watered, and most of the officers filled their water bottles. What the colour of the water was when the head of the column reached it I do not know, but when the tail of the Brigade passed along, it was very muddy. But that did not matter, it was like cocoa-food and drink at the same time!! And I think with the hard work we are having it will not hurt us much. The men are in good health, and the prospect of a meeting with the Hadda Mullah has put every one in great spirits. We left a certain amount of crops and a good many stacks of bhoosa standing in the Mohmand territory as we came along, but had no time to halt, as our orders were to reach this Camp as quickly as possible. The camel convoy have just arrived, and 5 days' rations have been issued all round to the troops. Major Bythell, R. E., has done a complete survey of the whole country from Shabkadr up to this Camp—a part that has not before been surveyed, and from a high peak, yesterday, he overlooked the Pendali Valley, and made a survey at it. A part of this force will probably return to Peshawar by the Pendali Valley, and blow down towers and destory crops on their way back.

CAMP NEAR NAWAGAI, SEPT. 22.

In my yesterday's letter I told you the first Brigade under General Westmacott, C. B., D. S. O., and the Brigade under General Wodehouse were to march and met at Kuz

* Appeared in our second addition yesterday.

Chanzai. The two Brigades are together, but we still have not got as far as we thought we should. The Hadda Mullah and his men are in force at the Lodhi Rai Pass, and we start at daybreak to-morrow to re-occupy them. This morning the cavalry patrol of the 13th Bengal Lancers was fired upon, and one horse was shot, and has since been destroyed. The shot came through the sowar's coat, but did not touch the flesh. Sniping has been going on in the hills around all the day, and we expect heavy sniping to-night. Major Chase, V. C., 28th Pioneers, has just gone out in command of a mixed force to

BLOW DOWN A VILLAGE.

He has taken 125 camels with him, which he is going to load up with firewood for the troops, as trees and wood of all descriptions are very scarce. The enemy let both our camps have a peaceful night last night, and I am sure all the troops were thankful for a night's rest. To-morrow the idea is that the Hadda Mullah is to be driven out of the pass, and if he will only stay and have a pitched battle we ought to teach him a lesson he will not forget in a hurry. In my yesterday's letter, I fear I gave you rather an exaggerated account of the night attack on General Wodehouse's Brigade. Though they kept up the attack for five hours, the enemy never actually came in contact. Last night, the shepherds driving along the sheep for our commissariat, strayed too far away with their flocks, and were pounced upon by the enemy (in the friendly or supposed friendly 1 villages), and two were killed, two lying in a very critical state now, while the fifth man escaped with a very nasty cut on the arm. Such are the inhabitants of our friendly villages to whom we give money for the grain and bhoosa we take to feed our transport animals, and to whom we give compensation for the crops that are damaged in the march through their country. To-morrow, we are really going to have a fight if the Mullah does not run away. We have a very large force, and he has 6,000 armed men with him, the pick of the fighting clans round here. Our own force is one regiment and a half Cavalry two regiments British Infantry, five regiments Native Infantry, one and half company of Sappers and Miners, and last, but not least in view of importance, three Mountain Batteries. It is a huge camp, shaped in the form of a square, with all the camels and mules inside. When you consider that there is roughly a camel to each soldier in the force, and besides each regiment's own mule transport, you will understand that our square is a pretty big one, and the enemy really will have a big target to snipe at during the night. But whether they will prefer to have a quiet night and stay refreshed for to-morrow's fight, or whether they'll come and harass us all night, remains to be seen.

A POOR SHOW.

Surprise has been evinced that the Hadda mullah made such a poor show of fighting at the Badmani Pass, but it appears the Mohmands and others with him had made up their minds that our troops would move first into the Mittai Valley. They had their lashkar there in accordance with this view, and only some 500 men were holding the Badmani pass when General Elles delivered his attack. The mullah himself, who had been treated to some salutary shelling by the women of the villages in the neighbourhood, fled as soon as the firing began; so hurried was his flight indeed that he had a fall from his pony. The tribesmen were astonished at the manner in which the troops worked up the heights commanding the pass, and their resistance was feeble. General Elles has marched to Jarobi, which village should have been destroyed by now, and the Hadda mullah will have to find fresh headquarters.

The interview between Major Deane and the jirgahs from Upper Swat at Chakdara is said to have been very satisfactory, and the Swatis are not likely to give further trouble, whatever may be the course of events. News of the punishment inflicted upon the Mamund villages by General Jeffreys' Brigade is spreading throughout Bajour and the Usman Khel country. It should have a salutary effect in preventing other local tribes from rising. The Buneriwals also must have heard of what is happening, and they may think it wise to remain quiet. Their country contains villages or rather towns of a thousand houses, and if ever our troops visit the country these will offer good objective points. We still hope the turn of Buner for punishment will come when the Mohmand and Tirah expeditions are over.

From Kohat there is no news beyond that relating to the preparations for the advance into Tirah. Transport and supplies being still collected, road-making from Shenowrie onwards is being begun, and movements of troops are being made with a view to the final concentration about October 10th or 12th. The Orakzai are said to blame the Afridis for their behaviour in the attack upon the Samana posts, but according to reports received at Fort Lockhart the tribe have definitely resolved to renew the contest, though the Sami faction of the Orakzai are said to be contemplating submission. It is stated that a number of Afridis are going to Jellalabad to interview General Ghulam Hyder there, and sound him as to the chance of receiving support from him. Rifles and ammunition are what they will certainly ask for, but the Sipah Salar can scarcely give these openly after the recent strinuent orders issued by the Amir. He has played a dangerous game already apparently with the Hadda mullah and the Mohmands, and he may hesitate now to continue it with Afridis

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

1ST RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap."—Distance 6 furlongs. Rs. 1000, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For all ponies. Weight—Handicap.

Messrs F Gordon and Franklin's b w Tero, 9st 8lb., Vinall	1
Major Kettlewell's g a p Pickle, 8st 12lb. Greenhalgh	2
Mr D D's b g Phelwan, 9st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	3
Mr S A W's b a p Captain 8st 3lbs, Vinal	

Also ran: Special, 7st 9lbs, Kolhapur, 7st 8lbs, Hilal, 9st. 4lbs, Lanrail, 8st 7lbs, Solicitor, 8st, Governor, 8st 12lbs, and Bantam, 8st 4lbs.

2ND RACE.—"The Merchants' Cup."—Distance 1¼ mile. Rs. 1,000. Rs. 500 presented by a few Merchants of Poona, and Rs. 500 from the Fund, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For Arab Maidens on 1st May, 1897. Weight—Handicap.

Mr S A W's b g al Angler, 9st 2lbs, Heeroo	1
H H Aga Khan's b g al Helios, 9s 2lbs, Ibrahim	2
Mr James' s a g Merrily, 7st 13lbs, Hopi	3

Also ran: Taif, 8st 5lbs, Chieftain, 8st 4lbs, Chanda, 7st 13lbs, Shakore, 7st 12lbs, and Delhi, 7st 6lbs.

3RD RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—Distance 1 mile. Rs. 1,200, out of which the second receives Rs. 200, the third saves his entrance. For all Arabs' Weight—Handicap.

Mr Petre's ch a h Brandy, 8st. Robinson	1
Mr Lyndon's g a h Khoosroo, 8st 2lbs, Pillage	2
H H Maharajah of Kolhapur's g a h Martaban, 10st, Gr. eenhalgh	3

Also ran: Meheraj, 8st 9lbs, Shanavaz, 8st 8lbs, Hakum, 7st 12lbs, Sunbeam, 7st 10lbs, Citamboul, 7st 9lbs, President, 7st 7lbs, and Almonium, 7st.

5TH RACE.—"The Poona Handicap."—Distance 5 furlongs. Rs. 1,000, out of which the second receives Rs. 100. For all horses. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published at 8 a.m., the day before the race.

The Mominabad Confederacy's b w gold Marwari, 8st 5lbs, McQuade	1
Mr Ramcomjee P. Kapadia's br w gold Roy, 9st 2lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr it de Clermont's ch aus gold Eidystone, 7st 7lb, Southall	3

Also ran: Wreck, 8st 6lbs, Macsroon, 8st, Latimer, 7st 6lbs, Lady Baldwin, 7st 3lbs, Maud, 7st 11b, and Noorjahan, 6st 10lbs.

6TH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Distance 1½ miles. Rs. 800. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs, thrice, 10lbs; Winners of any race value Rs. 1,500 and upwards to carry 7lbs extra. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May, 1897, 5lbs; Maidens 8lbs, C.B's 7lbs. Accumulative.

Mr Fahed bin Saif's b a p Taisseor, 8st 2lbs, Gibbs	1
H H Aga Khan's b a gal Alexandria, 9st 1lb, Vinall	2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 9st 7lbs, Ebrahim	3

Also ran: Maeslavi, 8st 12lbs, Showman, 7st 6lbs, Kapurthalla, 9st 4lbs, and Shariff, 7st 9lbs.

It has been decided to reduce the Staff pay of the Inspecting Veterinary Officers, Madras and Bombay Commands, to Rs. 350 a month, from the dates on which the present incumbents vacate their appointments, and to increase the Staff pay of the Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Command, to Rs. 350 a month, from the date of the first of these reductions.

RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

THE second round of the Tournament was started last night and two matches were played viz., Calcutta vs. The Durhams and Bombay Gymkhana vs. the 40th Field Battery. Both games were rather poor as far as close finishes were concerned as Calcutta beat their opponents by and the Bombay Gymkhana walked over the 40th Field Battery. There was a big crowd of spectators to see the game, and every good piece of play was loudly applauded. The Calcutta Forwards played a most excellent game especially during the 2nd half and the pickin. up and passing of the backs was most brilliant. The second game was uninteresting as the Gymkhana were much too good for their opponents and won by 3 goals and 5 tries to nothing. The Welsh were to have played the R.N. and R.I.M. tomorrow night, but owing to the death of Lieutenant Waters, they have scratched. A game will if possible be arranged between the Durhams and the 19th Hussars.

The Durhams kicked off at 5-5 and a scrum was ordered on the half way line as they did not kick the ball 10 yds. Calcutta forwards rushed the ball well into Durham's "25', and after a couple of scrums, the Durhams kicked down the field. From the kick out offside was given against the Durhams and a series of rushes and scrums took place in the Durhams half which ended in the ball being taken over the line and the Durhams touching down. From the kick out some lofty kicking sent the ball to the centre of the ground, but Calcutta took it again into Durham "25." Some up and down play resulted in the Durham halves getting the ball down and securing a try which was disallowed for throwing forward. From the scrum the ball was again taken down to Calcutta line, but offside allowed against the Durhams. From the free kick, a series of scrums took place in Calcutta 25. Hem mingway did a good run, and some pretty passing was indulged in, but the Durhams stopped them when near the line. A penalty kick to Calcutta resulted in nothing, though it was fairly easy. From the scrum Perreau tried a drop at goal which only just missed. From the kick out, there were a series of scrums resulting in Perreau getting the ball, who passed to Gresson, who got in, but in attempting to get behind goal went outside the boundary. The ball again forced into the Durham's lines and kicked down. From the kick out, the ball was taken into the Calcutta half, but the forwards rushed it down into Durhams' ¼. Perreau got the ball and passed to McWatson, who tried to drop a goal but failed. Play was confined to the Durhams' 25, and half-time sounded with nothing scored.

Calcutta kicked off, and from exchange kicks the ball went into touch in Durhams' half. The ball was taken down to Durhams', 25, and a free kick was allowed to Calcutta for "offside." Nothing resulted from the kick. From the kick out Nicoll secured the ball, and running right through secured a good try. The place kick by McWatson failed. Some up and down play in the Durhams' half resulted in Nicoll almost getting in. The play was mostly in Durhams' half until Reid made a good run down the ground, but was brought down in Calcutta half. Some pretty passing by Perreau and McWatson, resulted in the ball being taken almost in. The ball went into touch and from thethrow in Perreau got the ball and by a dodgy run passed to Turton who just secured a try which McWatson converted from the kick off. Smith secured and made a nice run, the ball going into touch on left side. Macpherson made a good run and from some loose play Perreau got the ball and made his work but the kick just missed the post. From the kick off, Calcutta got possession, and some pretty passing resulted in Hemmingway getting in, but the try was disallowed for a forward throw. After some loose play, McPherson ran in and secured a try between posts, which McWatson converted. From the kick-off Smith made a run and passed to Turton, who was downed, and a run by the Durham inside left took the ball into touch in Calcutta 25. The Calcutta forwards dribbled the ball well up to centre, when some give and take play took place, mostly in Calcutta ¼. The Calcutta forwards were packing and securing well, and by a series of scrums carried the ball into, Durham 25, when some pretty passing resulted in, the left outside, nearly getting in. From 5yds scrum Perreau got in and secured a try, which McWatson converted. When time sounded the ball was in Durham 25, Hill showing up well, Calcutta thus winning by 3 goals and a try to nothing. The following were the teams:—

CALCUTTA.

Full Back—Newton; three-quarter backs—Smith, Perreau, and Watson; half-backs—Pagan and Tresson; forwards—Nicol, MacPherson, Hugh Turton, Simpson, Hill, Nisbet, Smith, and Hemmingway.

DURHAMS.

Full back—Holmes; three-quarter back—Reid, Gibson, Rowing, and Fleming; half-backs—St. Gregory and Pte. Shield; forwards—Lieut. Butler, Capt. Tremonger, Corpl. Gallagher, Lac.-Corpl. Brimson, Pte. Kirkup, Dale, and Meagon, and Lac-Bor Sutcliffe.

Bombay kicked off, and carried the ball into 40's 25 where some passing resulted in, the ball going into touch in 40's 25. Fischer tried a turn, but was brought down, and some give and take play took place in 40's 25, Hudson showing up well in some short runs The Bombay forwards pressed the ball on and the 40 touched down. From some loose play Cole secured the ball and made a nice run, but the ball went into touch in left and from the scrum Baxter secured a try, but the plan kick by Hudson failed. From the kick out the ball was taken by Cole, who passed to Fischer, but the ball went into touch. From a series of scrums in 40's 35 the ball was passed to Fischer, who made a good run and secured a try, which Hudson only just failed to convert; the kick out was returned by Ross into the 40's 25, where a series of loose scrums resulted, and Fischer, getting the ball from Hudson, but he was knocked into touch. From the throw in McCausland got the ball and passed to Cole, who made a nice little run, and being collared on the line passed to McCausland, who ran on and secured a try between the posts. Hudson kicked the goal successfully. From the kick off the forwards got on to the ball, Economo, and Bishop being conspicuous. Some give and take play took place, but the Durham forwards steadily forcing the ball down. Ross stopped a rush well and made a good kick into touch. From the scrum Fischer caught and made his mark well in front of goal, but the kick taken by Hudson failed. From the kick out some loose play in 40's 25. "Ross and McCausland showing up well. Economo played very well, and the play continued in the Gunners' ground until the forwards rushed the ball in, and Wood secured a try. The kick, a difficult one, was taken by Hudson who failed toconvert. From the kick out Baxter got the ball, and McCausland made a nice run, but was thrown into touch. Fischer kicked the ball up from the resulting scrum and made a pretty run down the touch line and grounded behind the posts. Hudson converted, and the whistle went directly after for half-time. The Gymkhana being 2 goals and 3 tries or 19 points to the good. The 40 kicked off and some lofty kicking was indulged in. The resulting scrums took place in mid field, but the Gymkhana forwards gradually worked the ball down and the 40th touched down. From the kick out an interchange of lofty kicks left the ball in Gymkhana half, when some good play took place by McCausland and Hudson. From some loose play McCausland secured and passed well to Hudson, who passed to Cole, who after a brilliant run grounded the ball between the posts. Hudson failed to convert, though an easy kick. From the kick out the play was fairly even until Fischer got the ball and carried the it well into the 40's ground. Economo nearly got in, but the pass was a wild one and was missed. The play was now just on the 40th line, and after some close attemps at scoring Cole got in. The place kick, a difficult one, was taken by Ross and failed. After the kick out the game was again in 40's quarters, and some good play was shown by Economo. The ball was eventually forced over the line and touched down. From the kick out Fischer made a run down the right side of the ground, but was forced into touch in 40's 25. From the throws in Moore secured and passing well to Cole, the latter ran in and secured anothher try, Hudson took the kick and converted. After the kick off some loose kicking followed until Fischer secured the ball and made a nice run, but was brought down. Fischer again got the ball and made a good run down the left side of ground, but was forced into touch. The play was now close to the 40th line, and Cole nearly got over, when time was called, the Gymkhana thus winning by 3 goals and 5 tries to nil.

40TH FIELD BATTERY.

Full back—Phelan; three-quarter backs—Hepworth, Storey, McCauley and O'Brien; half-backs—Scotcher and Johnson; forwards—Argent, Cooper, Godsmark, Eldridge, Wright, Watson, Jameson, and Bier.

BOMBAY.

Full back—Ross; Three-quarter backs—Fischer, McCausland, Cole; half-backs—Williamson and Hudson, Christie, Moore Dodgson, Waller, Sheepshanks, Bishop, Baxter, Economo, and Wood.

FESTIVITIES AT THANA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—From among the many events of a round of pleasure and gaiety (which terminated on the 25th inst.), offered by the hospitable Collector, Mr. Logan, none will be longer remembered for its charm and beauty of entertainment than the Fancy Dress Ball. All things were lavishly and splendidly done; and with the gay costumes and the laughter and joyous dance the scene was a fair one indeed. Gathered under the Collector's roof might have been seen the charming and fascinating "Pompadour," a daintily attired "Mistress of the Thana Hunt," who showed us the glory of woman in her wealth of ebon hair, a graceful and engaging "Queen of Hearts," a sweet "Maiden of 1830," a stately lady in the raiment of "Nice Carnival," a pretty "Shepherdess," and several others.

Among the men the dignified and gorgeous costume of Li Hung Chang carried off the palm. Gentlemen of every clime were impersonated. There might have been seen a "Yokel from Yorkshire," "Prince Ranjit Singhji," "The Jubilee Plunger," the "Great Assassin," who looked a villain of the deepest die and a clever and dextorous "Clown," "A Bush Ranger" from the wilds of the Far West, "Frei Archer," and others.

It was well nigh break-of-day when the last steps had glided over the glistening floor, and the music had ceased, and the gay revelry had died away.

The first prize in the badminton tournament (ladies and gentlemen's doubles) fell to Mrs. Cotgrave, who obtained a gold brooch studded with sapphires, the gift of the Collector.

The police sports, on Saturday afternoon, organized by Mr. Du Bois, attracted a large crowd, and were very successful. The tug-of-war between the police and the detachment of the Bombay Infantry stationed here was perhaps the most interesting and exciting event. After a very good fight the Infantry managed to come off victorious.

THE NEEDS OF PARLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The villagers of Parla cannot be too thankful to "A Sojourner" for his letter which appeared in your issue of the 25th, in bringing to notice their sad condition and to you, Sir, for generously lending the aid of your columns. In fully endorsing all that "A Sojourner" has said, I take the liberty of adding his remarks. Your correspondent cannot describe the state of the main road leading into the village. The villagers are mostly cart-drivers, and their profession is to carry to Bombay for sale the grass produce of the village. One can imagine the great strain on the bullocks in having to drag heavy loads along this road with a deep hole or rut in places knee-deep at distances of every two or three feet. The hardship may not be so great during the dry season, but in the present season it is truly deplorable. A little rain makes the road quite flooded, and on dark nights it becomes most dangerous to pedestrians, as they do not know whether the next step will not land them in a ditch of foul mud and water. The state of the road is such that baking by carriage, into the village or out, any sick person or invalid has become an utter impossibility. In regard to the tank for the cattle, your correspondent is, perhaps, not aware that besides the reasons stated by him the supply is further curtailed by the Inamdar by the sale of the water to the owner of a brick or lime factory. Now about the water for the residents. Any one will admit that for a village of about 1,200 inhabitants one well is quite inadequate, and if the owners of private wells stop the supply to the public from their wells, although until now they have not put any restrictions, the people will not have even sufficient drinking water. With your permission, I propose later on to write upon the sanitary condition of the village, the sale by the Inamdar of the grass produce of batty fields, formerly reserved for free cattle-grazing, called *goor chuvnu*, and other matters respecting the village. But doubt the people are poor and illiterate, and cannot help themselves on account of their poverty. For my part, I think that, as the Inamdar gets the bulk of the collections, it is incumbent upon him to provide for the legitimate wants of his tax-payers, and that the Collector of the district should require him to do so. As for the poor people their cry is that their only source of redress or help is their benevolent

SIRCAR.

MILITARY NEWS.

SANCTION has been accorded to the retention by the Gordon Highlanders of the brass gun No. 1, which was captured by the Chitral Relief Force.

THE Secretary of State has approved the appointment of Lieutenant E. C. Perkins, East Kent Regiment, to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

It has been decided to distribute the 50 extra appointments (viz., 10 first class and 40 second class) to the Order of British India sanctioned among other concessions in June last, to commemorate the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen, as follows: 1st class—Punjab 3; Bengal 2; Madras 2; Bombay 2; Hyderabad Contingent 1. Second class—Punjab 12; Bengal 9; Madras 8; Bombay 9; Hyderabad Contingent 2. This allotment has been made as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of native officers in each of the four Commands and in the Hyderabad Contingent; but the above numbers include the decorations which have been bestowed upon the native officers who proceeded to England for Her Majesty's escort.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st September, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 14th August, 1897:—

	Sept. 14.	August 21.
LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000 0 0	80,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,13,75,218 8 0	92,97,572 13 6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,39,39,893 12 8	5,44,14,951 13 8
Bank Bills, &c.	6,59,114 11 7	8,85,020 13 7
Sundries	21,63,794 5 8	21,69,113 9 1
Rs.	9,81,79,042 4 11	9,52,63,610 1 10
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	61,36,230 0 0	55,81,618 0 0
Other authorised Investments	78,81,031 11 0	76,33,222 11 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,51,31,878 5 0	1,59,21,361 14 2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,05,49,027 7 8	2,09,59,025 7 4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,41,13,577 3 5	1,32,00,539 15 2
Balances with other Banks	1,60,494 1 8	7,21,714 4 10
Bullion	2,8 6 11 0	2,891 11 0
Dead Stock	13,33,8 9 7 5	13,35,318 6 9
Cash	7,855 10 9	8,326 11 3
Sundries	11,56 340 11 3	11,57,323 10 7
Loan, &c., at Head Office	1,95,07,197 15 6	1,46,69,431 11 1
Do. at Branches	1,60,02,693 0 9	1,49,69,819 10 8
Rs.	9,81,79,042 4 11	9,52,63,610 1 10

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 21st September, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	17,38,619	Dec.
Do. at Branches	3,43,016	do.
Other Deposits	10,05,314	do.
Post Bills	2,25,886	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,93,782	Dec.
Loans	1,11,516	do.
Accounts of Credit	3,10,505	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	3,13,017	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	9,37,697	do.
Do. at Branches	10,32,346	do.

THE Marienbad daily paper is so inspired by the Prince of Wales's visit that it bursts into English. "The promenade," it says, "has now a predominant English aspect, not merely in the full pride of England, but donned in all the sterling precious display of luxury of the British Empire, so the fair representatives of English high life stroll through the promenade. Like the cluster of stars that revolve round the sun, to-day a large colony of the British high aristocracy has congregated here and gathers round the 'first gentleman,' whose amiability and joviality have gained for him the immediate sympathies of all."

DELAY is DANGEROUS—Don't allow a slight cold unnoticed. Avoid Fevers, Chill and Ague—No better remedy will be found than SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC "the King of Fever Remedies." At MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

THE DISASTER ON THE MYSORE RAILWAY.

DETAILS GLEANED ON THE SPOT.

LAST Wednesday night's branches on the Bangalore-Mysore section of the Southern Mahratta Railway, between the stations of Bidadi and Closepett, created an impression in Bangalore that was sufficiently alarming in itself without any news was received there, but when it was suddenly followed up by the report of another accident of a still more appalling character, I was disposed to regard it as a mischievous mixed-up story or a gross exaggeration of the first derailment. As a matter of fact, being boxed up out in Camp at Hebbal all day on Thursday clearing off the closing scores and prize-calls of the S. I. R. A. meeting and awaiting the ceremonial termination, I had not heard of the terrible disaster until very late in the evening and then the reports were of such a contradictory kind that I resolved upon a personal visit to the scene as early as possible as the best means of satisfying all doubts and rectifying misstatements. The earliest means available yesterday morning of reaching the spot was therefore at seven o'clock and by dint of careful driving we reached the spot about noon, passing en route the wreckage of Wednesday night's derailment. It is truly wonderful how heavy rolling-stock can be twisted up beyond recognition and hurled long distances off the metals! I have said we drove cautiously; that was not the driver's instructions precisely, but I do not mind telling you that in parts, and in passing over bridges in particular.

HIS HEART WAS OFTEN IN HIS MOUTH!

This narrow gauge system runs a very tortuous course; especially through the hilly tract of the Closepett taluk and going at any decent rate of speed in heavy, rainy weather, one is naturally anxious to be able to see some distance before him.

The Mulloor bridge which was washed away during the early hours of Thursday morning, or which, by the way, may have fallen with the weight of the rain—nobody knows exactly which happened yet—is situated about a mile and a half outside the Channapatam Station, on the Mysore side. It is—or was—a segmental grey granite and mortar structure of 7 spans of 25 feet each, and was constructed with the line about fifteen years ago. The first break and drop occurred to the fifth and sixth spans coming from the Channapatam side, and a few hours later the seventh span crashed down and was washed away too. For other details of the occurrence hear

A PASSENGER'S NARRATIVE.

Driver G. H. Mulle, who has worked for many years on this section, was on his way to Mysore on leave on the night of the fatal leap. In a useful interview with me he said:—"There were thirteen vehicles in the train and I must have been riding in the eleventh from the engine. On account of the recent breaches beyond Bidadi, Driver Snell, in charge of the train, was driving most cautiously and steadily, and there fore lost a little time. At Bidadi I got out of the train and walked up the platform to the engine to see who was driving and I spoke for a few minutes to Snell. When we separated he said good-night very pleasantly, and I saw that he had his brother and son on the engine for firemen. Snell was a man of about thirty-five, a Eurasian, and a trusted servant of the Company. Yes, he had a large family, and leaves a wife. He had eleven children but only seven are living now. We passed Channapatam without incident, and I fancy I was just dosing off into a comfortable sleep when

I FELT A SHOCK.

It was not a very severe shock, but quite sufficient to knock me off my bed. Before I recovered myself properly, I heard a great chorus of screams and shouts from the direction of the engine. I jumped out and ran to the Chief Guard. He had put on the brake as hard as he could. It was very dark, but there was no rain. I took the Guard's lamp and ran towards the head of the train, but could not see the engine. My first fear was that the engine had jumped a breach; then I saw that two arches of the Mulloor bridge were washed away, and I saw several

CARRIAGES PILED ON EACH OTHER

in the rushing water below, and a second-class overhanging the fourth arch. The first-class carriage next to it was slightly telescoped. There was a lady, her two children and an ayah in the second class. I believe they belonged to the Rev. Mr. Wright's family of Mysore. From the first-class, Mr. Del Tufo and his son, Mr. Burns and Mr. Forster, all from Bangalore, Mr. Shamiengar, of the Kneddahs, the chief guard, Narrain Row, and I, did what we could to get the passengers out of danger. We unloaded the roof lamps of the first-class on the side on the bridge and they give us light. The Under Guard took information of the accident back to Channapatam and the Station Master, Mr. Ramasamy Iyer, the Permanent-way Inspector, the Hospital Assistant, and many others came up quickly with ropes and things to help to save the passengers. Mr. Burns helped very much; he refused to see how he risked his own life, and Mr. Forster and Mr. Del Tufo removed many, and revived a lot of injured passengers with whisky. Poor Mrs. Wright was found almost jammed under the seat of her carriage with a heap of loose luggage on top of her. I believe she had two ribs broken, but she is a strong lady and will do well.

At the time of the catastrophe the flood ran flush with the tops of the arches, and it is presumed that many passengers were drowned and carried off quickly by the torrent. In the morning, however, when a break-down special had reached the spot from Bangalore, and the Assistant, Magistrate and Police of Channapatam were there taking cognisance of the occurrance, the waters had sensibly subsided, while yesterday morning it had come down from fifteen to three feet of a flow. The engine boiler appears to have burst soon after the collapse and scalded many poor passengers, one of whom I was not able to see yesterday, most frightfully, peeled all over and unable to stand without assistance. The wreckage was

A SHAPELESS MASS,

and hundreds of villagers gaped on at it in horror. About noon, on Thursday, the body of Driver Snell was found on the bank of the stream, about three-quarters of a mile below the bridge, fearfully mangled from below the waist, in a state of perfect nudity, and his rail way watch missing. It is presumed this article was stolen, because it had been carefully detached from its guard, and the poor man's clothes were discovered in a bundle not far from where his body was found. And when a few Europeans endeavoured to have his body removed, the natives refused to carry it. Later on, the body of a Hindu girl wearing jewellery was found washed up. This corpse, however, there was no difficulty in obtaining means of transport for, and it is supposed that it was found by a responsible person before the ornaments it wore had excited the cupidity of the villagers. Driver Snell's brother, one of the firemen working with him, was extricated from the wreckage by a plucky Mahomedan, at an early stage, and was conveyed into Bangalore with Snell's body, but the other fireman, Snell's son, is still missing. I should add that Dr. Benson came over to the breach from Mysore on Thursday afternoon to see of what assistance he could be, and yesterday Mr. Whiteley. Superintending Engineer, inspected the locality on behalf of the Mysore Government, as well as Mr. Venkatavardengar, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. W. Dunning, Superintendent of Police, Mr. K. Chandy, Police Assistant Commissioner, and several others. Of railway officials I have already told you who were present, and that Messrs. Lindsay, Smith, Mackenzie, Taylor and Willans amongst them worked like very Trojans. At the time of the accident all hands report that Mr. Shamiengar and the Station Master of Channapatam exerted themselves on all sides, the former going so far as to tear up his turban and to ornament the muzzle-end of a fowling piece with the rags for a torch! I saw many of the injured at Channapatam yesterday and several more bodies recovered from the debris. Late in the evening four more bodies were visible entangled among the wreckage, but it was impossible then to extricate them. And as soon as some were extricated, the current caught them and carried them swiftly down stream. In the course of the afternoon the Agent of the Railway, Major Burn Murdoch arrived by special from Dharwar, and spent some time at the spot, and the Deputy Commissioner supplied a gang of 50 coolies to help to divert the stream so as to erect temporary piers upon which to run a trolly system. Since Thursday the mails have been transhipped by ferry boats, which were quickly brought to the scene, but passengers preferred to make a long detour of about ten miles by cart-road to reach the station on the other side, and vice versa. The actual extent of

THE LOSS OF LIFE

is still a matter of considerable conjecture. In Bangalore first reports put it down at 150; at the City station I was told by one who ought to know that it could not have been less than 100; the first responsible railway official I met on the spot said it could have been anything between 80 and 100; then another official said roundly 50; and again, after the railway enquiry, this latter official re-stated the total down to 20; and lastly, late in the evening, as I sped back to Bangalore in a safe-looking mail train, a highly-placed Police officer, who had worked up his statistics on the sets of tickets that night between Bangalore and Channapatam, the passenger capacity of the wrecked vehicles, the probabilities of through tickets from above Bangalore, and the chances of tickets not given up, computed the aggregate loss of life at 75. Take any of these figures, and you will still have an appalling result,—a catastrophe indeed wholly unparalleled in the history of the Southern Maharatta Railway!

I have to-day been able to see at the studio of Messrs. F. Del Tufo and Co., a very faithful bromide enlargement of the scene. It is an exceedingly creditable piece of work and anybody who has visited the wreckage will agree. Mr. Del Tufo and his father were on a photographing excursion to the Sivasamoodram falls when the accident befell them, and turned the camera to good account as soon as daylight appeared on Thursday.

It remains for me finally to correct the statement that the Mrs. Wright referred to previously is the Mysore clergyman's wife. I am now assured that this lady's husband is a coffee planter in Coorg, and that she was on her way to Mercara.—*Madras Times.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ought not immediate steps to be taken on all railways to minimize, as far as possible, accidents of such a terrible nature as that which occurred the other night on the Bangalore-Mysore section of the S. M. Railway. Surely our engineers could devise some workable and inexpensive automatic fallsaver to be placed on either side of such bridges as are liable to extraordinary strain during the monsoons, to guard trains against washaways. How would something of the sort do!—Electric distant signals on either side of the bridge, connected to each other by a wire passing through a pipe securely fixed underneath the bridge in such a manner that should the bridge give way at any point the pipe and wire would break, thus thereby creating a counterpoise at the distant signals, which would cause the arms to fly up to "danger." For protection at night the counterpoise would also be connected to a lamp on the signal post in such a way that when released it would draw back a dark slide and expose a red light.

The above may be open to all sorts of objections, but if it will help to draw attention to the necessity for something to be done, my object will have been attained.—Yours, &c.,

M.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE AND HIS ELECTORS.

THE North-East Bethnal Green Conservative Association celebrated their excursion to Chingford on Saturday last under the most happy auspices. Bethnal Greeners mustered together in strong force, and hundreds of the hon. member's supporters made up their min ls to have a happy day.

AN ILLUMINATED ADDRESS.

The function was of quite a picturesque character. The member stood together with his more prominent supporters, and grouped around was an eager and enthusiastic throng, and being in the exuberant an added air of picturesqueness to the proceedings. Mr. Luffingham the popular registration agent, took the initiative, and called on Mr. Jas. Bartlett to present the address. In a happy and witty speech Mr. Bartlett spoke of pleasure it gave him to present to their esteemed member a prize which was voted to him by resolution for his success, not in sports such as they had had that day, but for his success in another direction that of the human race. Amidst the laughter which this sally evoked Mr. Bartlett proceeded to unwrap the address from a red scroll in which it was encased. "Delicately wrapped up as a new-born babe taking off its swaddling clothes," were among the words Mr. Bartlett let off while delicately unrolling the address. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., met with a very cordial reception on rising to respond. After addressing them as "my dear and esteemed friends," he first of all, ventured to express to them his thanks and the thanks of the Association for the cordial response in coming down there in such numbers on a doubtful looking afternoon. He himself was so apprehensive of the vicissitudes of the weather that he even suggested the postponing of the excursion in the event of bad weather, but they trusted to the mercy and benevolence of Providence, and he congratulated them on having such a nice day. In regard to the honour bestowed upon him by Her Majesty the Queen, for whatever little he had done, he owed to their indulgence, and the many manifestations of it he had received from them. But the honour, great as it was, he would not value unless he had the confidence and recognition of

HIS MANY FRIENDS.

He believed he possessed that, and the great value lay in that fact, and in that sense he valued the possession of it with feelings of pride. (Cheers.) In similar gatherings formerly they had

SOME RADICALS PRESENT,

and they came up to him and offered to shake hands, and they said the reason is "Because we like you." He accepted the invitation because he didn't care politics a man was, and he believed that a good Radical was the next best article to a good Conservative. (Laughter and cheers.) He believed, at the present time, that a few words would be acceptable as to the present troubles in India. (Hear, hear.) As to whether the present internal agitation is serious or not is of no significance, and as to whether it was going to shake the foundations of British rule, he had not the least shadow or shred of suspicion that these frontier warfares would not in the least interfere with the stability of British rule in India. He believed that these petty warfares were the outcome of the tolerant spirit shown. All Governments have to treat rebellious spirits too leniently. He had always used his place in Parliament to raise the voice of sound advice, and he had told the House that the best service they could do, and the best guarantee of peace, was to show the

STRENGTH AND FIRMNESS OF BRITISH POWER.

You may give great moderation and freedom, but wherever you see the least sign of agitation, that sign must be crumbled into death. He had used his influence to impress this on both sides of the House, and the time has come when these agitations should be well put down. There is a party in the House, who, under the guise of being friends to India, have been misleading the public as to the true aspect of the question. But by his writings and his speeches, he (the speaker) had at length been able to pursuade all parts of the truth. He trusted for the approval of his constituents. (Cheers.) The interests of India need a firm hand, and then, when this is done, the people of India will respond to you. He trusted that for many years to come the way in which he performs his duties will continue to receive the appreciation of his friends in Bethnal Green. (Loud cheers)—Three cheers were then called for Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., which were enthusiastically given, and three more cheers were given as heartily for Mr. E. A. Luffingham. The audience then dispersed for further enjoyment, some to roam or sit about listening to the music, others to dance, and yet others—whisper it softly—to enjoy the delights of the gentle game of "kiss in the ring." All these things took place on the lawn, which was illuminated by limelight. At 9 o'clock there was a grand display of fireworks, the finishing set pieces of which were two frames, one with the words "Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, K. C. I. E., M. P.," and the other, "N. E. B. G. and India." One of these was set on each side, and in the centre was the photo in fireworks of the popular member. These made a very pretty sight, and were greeted with loud cheers. The excursionists then dispersed to

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Secretary of the United States Navy has decided that the new warships shall not receive electric appliances for their turret movements, failure having so far attended the attempts which have been made though in the beginning these were regarded as eminently satisfactory. Therefore the Illinois, Alabama, and Wisconsin will be furnished with hydraulic apparatus as in our own ships. The turrets of the armoured cruiser Brooklyn, which are moved by electricity, demonstrated that, though the trials had proved satisfactory in a measure, the progress accomplished in such apparatus was yet quite insufficient to justify the general application of the principle. A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt that it has been found necessary to despatch the Indiana, which is to be followed by three other vessels, to Halifax, to be docked.

Lately we gave an account of the campaign which is being conducted for the increase of the German Navy, and we remarked that the Emperor himself was devoting extraordinary energy to the prosecution of his plans. Admiral Tirpitz, who has been appointed to succeed Admiral Hollmann as Naval Secretary of State is the author of the famous boundless project of naval expansion, and our German contemporaries point out that his selection coincided with the removal of Count Posadwosky from the department of the Treasury to that of the Interior. The count has held a strong hand in the past over those who demanded larger credits for naval purposes, and his removal was supposed to be in order that one more pliant might receive his appointment. In naval circles his departure was received with great satisfaction, but the political journals deplored the tendency now continually manifested to subject what they consider the national good to the development of fantastic schemes, having for their purpose the creation of a "world-empire," which the commonplace German has not yet learnt to understand. Admiral Tirpitz is young for the position he has attained. He was born in 1849, and entered the Prussian Navy as a cadet in 1865. His career has been brilliant and active. From 1877 to 1889 he was almost exclusively devoted to torpedo work, in which he is thoroughly experienced, but he has recently gone much to sea in command of larger vessels. As a commander, in 1881, he was in the Zieten and Blucher; afterwards he commanded the flotilla, and directed the torpedo exercises during the manœuvres of 1[illegible]. In the following year, at his suggestion, a special [illegible]e to service was created. In 1880 he was in comm[illegible] of the Preussen during the manœuvres, and in the following year of the Wurttemberg, being regarded as the right hand of Admiral von der Goltz, who then commanded the squadron. From that time forward he has been a leading spirit in the German Navy, and has become an all-round officer of well-recognised ability, and an enthusiast in all naval matters.

Lieutenant Maurice Loir has devoted an articles in the Figaro to our torpedo-destroyers, which he deseries as vessels of very excellent sea-keeping qualities. He considers their duties to be to pursue the enemy's torpedo-boats, and capture, or to destroy them, and to act at the same time as the eyes of the fleet. There is no mystery, he says, as to the fact that this flotilla has been created as a protection against the French tornedo-boats of the Channel, but he urges the French Ministry of Marine to imitate us by borrowing this type of vessel. Admiral Pottier, command ing the French ships in the Levant has made a report to the French Minister of Marine concerning the destroyers, of which he speaks in the highest terms, particularly remarking upon the manner in which the act as scouts and despatch boats. Therefore, says Lieutenant Loir, the French Fleet ought to be provided with a flotilla of such vessels, useful not only as torpedo destroyers, but to act as the eyes of the fleet. In the new programme twenty-five such vessels are in fact included. Such vessels, he says, will render blockade difficult or impossible, will accompany the squadrons and serve as the outposts of the mobile defence, while in company with howitzer-gunboats they may, as the recent trials at Toulon suggest, do excellent work in gunnery and, again, in narrow waters, like the Channel, the North Sea, and the basins of the Mediterranean, they may menace commerce and exercise an important effect upon the progress of hostile operations.

The *Avenir Militaire* has recently published an interesting comparison of the varied military spirit which its clever writer discovers in the principal armies of Europe. The German is described as essentially passive, cold, an automaton who submits to military discipline as a law of nature, while the Frenchman accepts it only by abnegation. One obeys his chiefs out of fear, the other out of respect. "One folds himself, the other bends." One is inert by temperament and becomes animated only under the impulsion of his chiefs, while the other is active by nature, and restrains himself only by obedience. One serves by compulsion, the other by duty; for the former patriotism is an obligation, for the latter a moral necessity. One is prudent and the other rash; one doubting, the other an enthusiast. In 1870 one left for the field weeping, the other sing ing. But in defeat as in victory, discipline is not lost in the Prussian; order and cohesion have resisted mere dash; tenacity has triumphed over enthusiasm, and the cold calculations of mathematical generals handling mechanical soldiers have got the better of courageous improvisations. Individuality, says the Avenir, the German soldier of 1870 was inferior to the Frenchman but his splendid discipline and solid qualities gave him the victory. Discipline therefore, is the principal quality of the soldier without it the best combinations fell with it the worst may succeed. Therefore, with their native qualities, concludes our contemporary, and the added virtue of disciplined obedience, the Frenchman may regain his position as the finest soldier in the world. As to the Austrian soldier, he resembles the Prussian, but has more southern qualities, and differs widely from the Hungarian, the Polo, and the Tyroless. The Italians have all the merits and defects of southern people, and are su-ceptible to the finest enthusiasm and the gravest defects. These are clever generalisation, which express evidens truths as to the military qualities of various races.

The visit of M. Faure to St. Petersburg and the review at the camp of Krasnoeselo have called attention to the features of that great centre of Russian military training. The camp lies at a distance of about an hour by rail from St. Petersburg, and is in the neighbourhood of the village upon the plan of a semi-circle round three large lakes, and with a great plateau in its vicinity suitable for all military operations. The cavalry is quartered for the most part in the neighbouring villages. One wing of the camp rests upon the village and lake of Duderhof where what is known as "the great camp" ends, between the two wings of the camp is a valley, which contains suitable bathing establishments, a theatre, the railway station, canteens, and other establishments for the use or enjoyment of the soldiers. There also is stationed a small detachment of Cossacks charged with the special work of escort. The tents of the troops are rectangular, about 8ft. high and as many wide. They are made of thick and heavy canvas, and each gives space for about a dozen men, who lie upon mattresses upon low frameworks. For the most part the officers have tents of double canvas well waterproofed. The officers, messes and the hospitals, bakeries, granaries stables, and magazines are all of excellent character; and special quarters have been built for officers in command of regiments and others of high rank. Every Saturday the men have vapour baths according to national custom, for which full provision is made. The food is all prepared under the direction of the doctors, and varies according to the national taste. Each soldier receives daily about one kilogramme of fresh bread but white bread is only given to the sick. There is soup in the morning and at mid-day 250 grammes of meat with vegetables cabbage soup, and potatoes and other nutritious vegetables. The men dine at table in the open air or in large places which have been specially built. The principal drink is wass a decoction of malt and tea but vodka the Russian beverage has not lost its popularity among the men.

We understand that the bill for abolishing "substitution" for the conscription in Belgium is not considered very likely to become law this year. It has been a standing dish for something like ten years now, and although thinking men who estimate rightly the very peculiar position in which the country is placed are in its favour, the general mass of the people classes are at the best lukewarm. Considering this compact little country is generally taken pretty easily, and it must be confessed that the duty of preserving a frontier invoilate from two neighbouring fighting in its vicinity is not one calculated to arouse enthusiasm.

At a Council of Ministers held in Madrid the fearful drain on the military resources of the country caused by the operations in the Philippines and the prolongation of the civil war in Cuba was discussed. It was ultimately decided to call out additional classes of reserves to the total number of 85,000 men. Of these, 45,000 will be sent into home garrisons, and the remainder will be distributed among Cuba, the Philippines, and Porto Rico.

More than usual interest attaches to this year's German Imperial manœuvres. Not only is an unprecedented number of troops engaged, but the military spectacle is also fraught with a certain political significance. On no occasion sine the war of 1870-71 have so many German troops been concentrated in one spot. The two armies known as the west and the east, will comprise 143 battalions, 115 squadrons, 111 field batteries, twenty-one technical companies, and three companies of military aeronauts. On the other hand the circumstance that Prussian and Bavarians troops are to be pitted against each other has tended to increase the significance of the Military operations in the eyes of the Army authorities.

Lieut-General [illegible], who resigned his post as Belgian Minister of War last November on the question of Army reform on the basis of personal service, has been decorated by the German Emperor with the Order of the Red Eagle of the 1st Class. It will be remembered that General Brassine accompanied the King Leopold on the recent visit to Kiel.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st September:—

PRINCE'S DOCK CLOCK.

Submitted letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 31st August 1897, regarding the lighting of the clock on the Dock Tower. Read letter from the Director, Government Observatory, dated 1st September 1897, reporting that the experiment for lighting the clock-room at the Prince's Dock has been now conducted for nearly a month, and that, so far as the action of heat on the clock is concerned, it is successful as no change whatever in the rate of the clock has been noticed; that the hamal employed on night-watch is not now necessary, unless the experiment is to continue for some further period, but that arrangements will have to be made permanently to light the lamps in the evening and put them out in the morning, and to generally look after the lamps; suggesting that one of the two peons on Rs. 10 each in the Time Ball Establishment may be entrusted with the work, on an allowance of Rs. 3 per month, and that the night-watchman of the dock building be instructed to watch the dial, and, in case of the lamps going out, to report it immediately, so that the mischief may be seen to in time. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 1st September, reporting that the lighting is, in his opinion, successful, and suggesting that all four faces be lighted. Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 10th September, reporting that having now received a report from all the Pilot Department and dock officers concerning the lighting of the dock's clock, he concurs in the opinion of all, that it is an excellent institution for all purposes of navigation in the Port and to and from the docks—it acts together with the Prince's Island Tower Light as a much required leading light into Prince's Dock, and thus avoids the necessity for the institution of leading lights into that dock which he was about to recommend; that it is also valuable in recording the time to the pilots, dock staff, and shipping at night, and recommending its continuance with the suggestion that it be made as powerful as possible, being at present rather faint.

Resolution. The trustees will await an estimate of the cost of lighting all four faces of the clock.

CHOUPATI ESTATE.

Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, dated 3rd September, saying that the Government land at Choupati, which has been temporarily let the to trustees, is now required by Government for laying out the Choupati Estate, and requesting that arrangements may be made to vacate and hand over possession of the land to his Office Surveyor, who will be present on the spot on the 4th April at 8 a.m. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th September, reporting that notices to vacate the land by the 31st December next have been served on the firewood merchants, and saying that this step was taken in order to prevent the men from depositing fresh firewood on the ground, and that, had time up to 31st March been given, the stacks would have been added to between this and then, and in the end it would not have been possible to get the place clear by April next.

Resolution. The Collector to be informed of the action taken. He should at the same time be invited to say what it is proposed shall be done in reference to the portion of the land which is the property of the trustees and is referred to in para 3 of the Secretary's letter dated 9th May 1893.

BALLARD PIER ACCOMMODATION.

Submitted letter from the Agent, B.B. & C. I. Railway Company, dated 21st July 1897, forwarding, with reference to an enquiry made, a rough plan of the shed that will be required, in which to issue tickets, book the luggage of passengers arriving by steamer at Ballard Pier. Submitted letters from the General Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway Company, dated 30th August and 9th September, respectively, saying that, upon the arrival of the first mail steamer in October next and in each subsequent week, the company will send a Booking Clerk to Ballard Pier to issue tickets to, and book the luggage of, those passengers who may arrive by the steamer and who may wish to travel by the special weekly express mail; and that they propose, if the trustees agree, to send two clerks—one for issuing passenger tickets and the other for booking luggage—and two chairs and one table and a cash-safe for their use; and requesting that the P. & O. Company be asked to advise passengers proposing to travel by the special train to have their luggage packed and ready for shore in good time so as to facilitate the work of the Customs officers and to arrange for the Customs authorities to give preference to such passengers' luggage, and stating that he understands that the trustees will arrange with the Customs authorities for the passing of the passengers' baggage with as little delay as possible. Submitted letter from the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 15th September, saying that the company is making arrangements only for the booking of those passengers at Ballard Pier who intend to travel by the special train. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 31st August, forwarding correspondence between the Collector of Customs and himself regarding the Customs enclosure on Ballard Pier; forwarding a cloth tracing showing that No. 4834—M-3 showing the arrangements originally proposed, and a paper tracing which is now agreed to, by the Collector: observing that the differences are that the enclosure is now shortened by 40 feet at the west end, and a small office, 30 feet by 12 feet and 6 inches is substituted for two tables in the south-west corner, and additional gates are provided. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 8th September 1897, reporting that the extra gate on the baggage enclosure, required by the Collector of Customs, and the extention in front of the Customs Office, proposed by the Chairman, will increase the cost of the fence by Rs. 230 if it be made 6 feet high and of timber as estimated for, and that the probable cost of a fence of expanded iron rolled beam-posts and angled iron rails will be Rs. 1,090 against Rs. 1,190 for a timber fence, and stating that the iron fence be preferred for reasons explained. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 20th September 1897, forwarding a tracing showing the arrangement of baggage enclosure proposed on the ground by the Chairman so as to include the Customs Office. The Chairman explained what was proposed to be done at the Bunder.

Resolution.—It is undesirable to curtail the space for baggage, and Customs requirements should be met by extending the fence as shown on plan No. 4854—M. 3, so as to bring the present Customs Office within the enclosed area. The additional gates suggested by the Collector of Customs should be provided and the proposal to make the fence of expanded metal is approved. The increased cost of these two proposal, amounting to Rs. 670, is sanctioned to be met from contingencies. The trustees regret it is not possible to provide the space asked for by the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for booking purposes. The arrangements for booking by the G. I. P. weekly special mail appear suitable, on the understanding that the baggage is removed as fast as it is booked and weighed.

THE PORT OFFICER'S LEAVE.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 16th September 1897, communicating a letter from the Government of India, Marine Department, dated 3rd September 1897, in which it is stated that the Government of India sanction the grant of 12 months' furlough to Commander G. Wilson, R. I. M., Port Officer, Bombay, with effect from the 24th September 1897, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved by Commander T. G. R. Finny, R. I. M., at present Acting Port Officer, Karachi, who has been selected to relieve him.

Resolution—Recorded.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 17th Sept. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 17th Sept. 1897.	For week ending 17th Sept. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 17th Sept. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	17	384	18	459
" out of "	11	380	18	474
" transported ..	16	290	15	328
" attended to ...	3	63	1	47
" warped	2	27	1	25

IZAL
NON-POISONOUS
An antiseptic of greater power than Pure Carbolic Acid.. but entirely free from the dangers and objections attending the use of Carbolic disinfectants.
SHAKE THE BOTTLE
Newton, Chambers and Co. Ltd.
THORNCLIFFE
Near SHEFFIELD

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTION.

IZAL NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.

SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

INSTANTLY STOPS INFECTION.

One gallon makes 200 gallons powerful disinfecting fluid; for household use one tablespoonful to five pints water.

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Izal Powder in tins.
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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

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Yours obediently,
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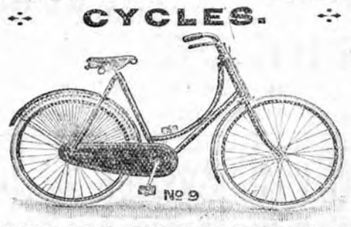

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